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By Adam Clymer
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In a year of fragile and shifting political allegiances, almost half the Democrats in the United States have changed their choice for the presidential nomination in the last month, the latest New York Times-CBS News Poll shows.

Moreover, two-thirds of those who switched their preference and nearly half of those who did not shift show only weak support for their current preference. That finding suggests more shifts to come in the unsettled Democratic contest.

The survey, taken from March 21 to 24, makes it clear that former Vice President Walter F. Mondale has rebounded from the plunge in support he took after losing to Senator Gary Hart of Colorado in the New Hampshire, Maine and Vermont primaries. But the result is not a restoration of the commanding lead that Mr. Mondale held before the primaries; it indicates a close contest.

Since this poll, like any other, captured public opinion only at the time it was taken

Democratic Voters, Like Race Itself, Are Up in the Air

and could not predict later attitudes, the tenuous Mondale lead it shows could be shaken by a defeat in Connecticut's primary, which was held Tuesday.

The volatile nature of the Democratic electorate this year, demonstrated repeatedly by sharp swings in the closing days of primary races, was shown again in this poll. "The shelf

Hart to Mr. Mondale, explained her change by saying, "Mondale is getting the most votes."

Many who switched found new choices after the candidates they preferred in February dropped out of the race. About a fourth of Mr. Mondale's February backers left him for Mr. Hart. At the same time, however, Mr. Mondale gained some new adherents, especially from dropout candidates.

The switchers were more likely to be men than women, were more likely to be rich than poor and were found most frequently in the 30-to-44 age group.

The reasons given for switching most typically included the withdrawal of a previous favorite or learning more about the new one, especially Mr. Hart. His "new ideas" theme was often a part of it.

A 60-year-old California woman explained her switch from Mr. Mondale to Mr. Hart by saying, "Hart has newer ideas. Old fogies

haven't done anything new. Let a new one do it."

But Mr. Mondale also drew support, especially from backers of dropouts such as Senator John Glenn of Ohio. One of his former backers, a 60-year-old woman from Massachusetts, said, "I believe Mondale knows more."

The poll was conducted in two phases. One involved Democrats polled by The New York Times and CBS News from Feb. 21 to 25, when the results showed that Mr. Mondale held an immense lead.

In the March interviews, 377 Democrats were reached of the original 464, and 43 percent of them had switched preferences. An additional 5 percent indicated that they had switched back to their original choice after deserting him temporarily.

The other phase involved 1,217 persons not interviewed by The Times and CBS previously; 411 said they were Democratic primary voters.

Mr. Mondale led among both groups of Democrats, and in each he drew strength from assorted public estimates of his political competence: ability to deal with unexpected problems, foreign crises and the economy, and his experience and knowledgeability.

At the same time, Mr. Hart, rapidly gaining strength in some of those areas, was rated

Mondale leads in Virginia, but Hart is the likely winner in Connecticut. Page 3.

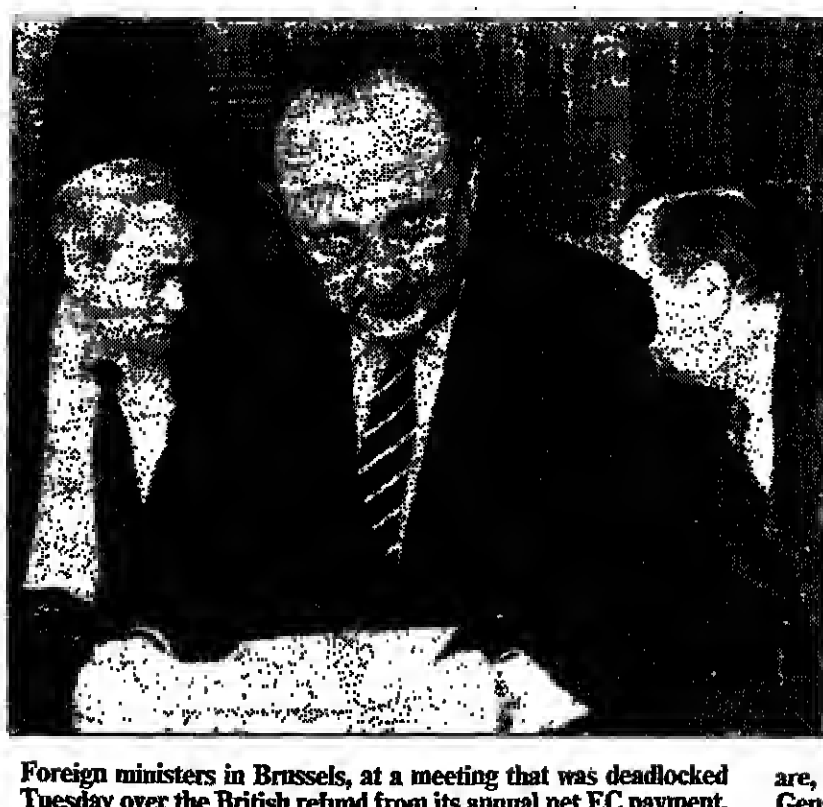
above Mr. Mondale in measures of warmth and sincerity. Even Mondale backers agreed that the statement "he is too dull" was more likely to apply to his man than to his opponent.

In the new sample of people who say they vote in Democratic primaries, Mr. Mondale led Mr. Hart 42 percent to 35 percent, with the Rev. Jesse Jackson a distant third at 9 percent. In a CBS News poll from March 5 to

8, Mr. Hart led 38 percent to 31 percent over Mr. Mondale, with 7 percent for Mr. Jackson. In the February poll by The Times and CBS, Mr. Mondale had 57 percent, Mr. Jackson 8 percent and Mr. Hart 7 percent.

One key to the continuing uncertainty of the Democratic race is the general flakiness of candidate support. Only 51 percent of those Democrats in the new sample who had a choice said their support for their favorite was "strong," and there was no difference on that score between Hart and Mondale supporters. Jackson backers were much more likely to say their support was "strong."

But for all the candidates, some of that support was not as strong as it appeared. Three groups could be subtracted: a large group of people who said their main reason for backing a candidate was dislike of his opponents, people who said they would vote for President Ronald Reagan against their candidate, and people who said they did not have a favorable opinion of their candidate. Of those left, only 39 percent who stated a preference could still be classified as strong supporters.



Foreign ministers in Brussels, at a meeting that was deadlocked Tuesday over the British refund from its annual net EC payment, are, from left, Claude Cheysson of France, Hans-Dietrich Genscher of West Germany and Sir Geoffrey Howe of Britain.

EC Foreign Ministers Reach Impasse on Size of U.K. Refund

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BRUSSELS — A clash between Britain and its nine European Community partners on Tuesday plunged the bloc into further disarray, blocking an agreement to rescue the group from financial collapse, diplomats said.

Claude Cheysson, the French minister of external relations, who was chairman of Tuesday's foreign ministers' meeting, described the deadlock as grave and said it was

highly disappointing that Britain should fail to be moved by major concessions made by its partners.

The British foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, rejected allegations of British intransigence. He said Britain had taken "formidable" steps at last week's abortive summit to narrow the gap between its demands and what the nine were prepared to accept to \$200 million. But he agreed that the gap was not narrowed further Tuesday.

Mr. Cheysson said that Britain had not moved from the figure it was demanding as a reference point for a settlement of its budget overpayments, which had led to the failure of the EC summit last week.

As a result, Mr. Cheysson said, Britain's partners withdrew concessions they had made earlier, including acceptance of its demand for a lasting mechanism that would avoid further disputes over Britain's budget problem.

"We have reached the end of the road," said Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher of West Germany. "At the point we have reached now, the British cannot hope to get a better offer ever."

"We are fed up talking to the British," said Willem van Eekelen, the Dutch secretary of state for foreign affairs. "We are fed up trying to negotiate with a partner who does not want to move."

Mr. Cheysson said the nine other

Ahmed Sékou Touré, Guinean Leader, Dies

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

CONAKRY, Guinea — Ahmed Sékou Touré, 62, president of Guinea since it became independent from France 26 years ago, died Monday during emergency heart surgery in the United States.

The Guinean government proclaimed a 40-day mourning period. Dr. Louis Lansana Beavogui, prime minister for the past 12 years, took over as acting president after a council meeting of the Democratic Party of Guinea early Tuesday morning.

When Mr. Touré, in rapidly weakening condition, arrived at the Cleveland Clinic on Monday, heavy internal bleeding was discovered from an aneurysm in the aorta, the main artery carrying blood from the heart, a clinic spokesman said. Doctors tried to replace the aorta but Mr. Touré's heart stopped and doctors could not revive him, the spokesman said.

Foreign diplomats said Dr. Beavogui, 61, Mr. Touré's most trusted friend, appeared to be his most likely successor as president and general secretary of the Democratic Party of Guinea, the country's only legal political party. But the diplomats said the French-trained physician might be challenged by the late president's half-brother Ismaél Touré, minister of mines and geology, or nephew, Commandant Siaka Touré, who is transport minister and secret service chief.

Sékou Touré delegated little power and had designated no successor. Under the 1958 constitution, when the presidency becomes vacant the government remains in power until a successor is named, within 45 days.

Dr. Beavogui has held virtually all the main cabinet posts, including economy and foreign affairs. He is seen as likely to pursue Mr. Touré's welcoming of Western investments.

Mr. Touré had just completed a taxing trip to Algeria and Morocco in an effort to ensure the success of the Organization of African Unity's 20th anniversary summit at Conakry in May, when Mr. Touré was scheduled to take over the OAU presidency.

In 1958, French Guinea was the only French West African territory to vote against membership in the



Ahmed Sékou Touré

Salvadorans and U.S. Officials Say Election Is Valid Despite Problems

By Robert J. McCartney
Washington Post Service

SAN SALVADOR — The chaos in voting for a new president has left a sour aftertaste for many in El Salvador, but political leaders, local newspapers and U.S. officials have rallied to defend the validity of the election.

The U.S. ambassador, Thomas R. Pickering, was asked at a news conference whether Sunday's election should be annulled because of the poor organization that made voting difficult or impossible for many of those eligible. He replied, "Certainly a majority, and maybe well above that, voted. He added that it would be an act of arrogance to see the vote 'tossed out' because some people were unable to cast ballots.

U.S. congressmen also said the Salvadoran election had improved the prospects in Congress for President Ronald Reagan's request for more military aid.

In a news conference on Monday, José Napoleón Duarte, the candidate of the Christian Democratic Party, said the election should be accepted because 65 percent to 70 percent of the 1.8 million eligible voters had cast ballots. All eligible voters are required to participate in elections under Salvadoran law.

Of a possible challenge of the election, Mr. Duarte said, "It seems to me an injustice when the people went out to vote, that anyone should want to invalidate not only the election but also the will of the people."

Local newspapers, while reporting the disorder and criticizing the Central Election Council, also emphasized the popular desire to vote.

"The people demonstrated faith in democracy," read the headline in the moderately conservative morning daily La Prensa.

The other main political parties had made no comment on the validity of the election by early Tuesday. But Salvadoran politicians said that they expected the parties

to largely accept the election because preliminary, unofficial returns indicated that results were more or less as expected and that the disruptions probably were not significant enough to alter the placement of the top three parties.

[Ballot counting began Sunday night at the 6,598 polling places, but certification and tabulation of the results by the election council still had not begun by early Tuesday. The Associated Press reported. Asked when tabulation would start, the council's vice president, Roberto Meza Delgado, replied, "I haven't an idea."

According to figures compiled by Christian Democratic Party poll watchers, Mr. Duarte held a substantial lead over Roberto d'Aubuisson, the candidate of the rightist Republicano Nacionalista Alliance.

Francisco José Guerrero of the conservative National Conciliation Party was third, according to these

International Team Says Chemical Arms Were Used in Iran

By Michael J. Berlin
Washington Post Service

UNITED NATIONS, New York — An international team of military and medical experts has concluded that "chemical weapons in the form of aerial bombs" have been used in Iran.

The unanimous finding, issued by the United Nations without qualification Monday, followed a one-week investigation by the specialists from Sweden, Spain, Australia and Switzerland, undertaken at the request of Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuellar in response to Iranian charges of poison gas attacks by Iraq. The report did not specifically say who had used the agents.

The use of both mustard gas and nerve gas is outlawed by the Geneva Protocol of 1925, to which virtually all nations, including Iran and Iraq, are parties.

Although there have been charges that similar weapons were used in Yemen in the 1960s, and more recently in Indochina and Afghanistan, the report marks the first formal substantiation of any such allegation.

The most telling piece of evidence was an unexploded bomb found by the experts in the war zone on March 14, one day after an attack by Iraqi planes was alleged to have taken place. Samples of the dark brown, oily liquid found inside were shown to contain mustard gas, the report said.

Other samples of liquid and soil brought to the experts in the city of Abwaz contained a nerve gas known as Tabun, the report said. It noted, however, that Iran had not been able to provide fragments of the weapons that allegedly contained the liquid samples.

The experts also examined 47 patients and 12 bodies in Abwaz and Tehran, establishing in 38 cases a "clinical pattern" consistent with exposure to chemical weapons, a finding that echoed reports on patients who have been treated in Paris, Vienna and Stockholm.

The 28-page report was couched in technical language and made no finding, except for charges by Iranian soldiers interviewed in the field, that Iraq had dropped the 300-pound (136-kilogram) bombs.

It noted that the green bomb casings, marked by a yellow band, were armed "BR 250 WP" and contained timing fuses with instructions in Spanish. But there was no other clue to their origin.

The report was circulated Monday to the 15 members of the Security Council, with the secretary-general's comment that he "strongly condemns the use of such weapons wherever and whenever this may occur."

Now the issue has been handed to the Security Council members, diplomats said, there appeared to be a consensus that if Iran does not seek a public debate, some form of unanimous statement by the council members must be issued on the report.

But a majority of council members, including the United States, the Soviet Union and France, have been perceived as tilting toward the Iraqi cause in the Gulf war, and some neutral diplomats felt they might have reservations about an outright condemnation.

The Iraqi representative, Riyadh al-Qaysi, said he would not comment until he had instructions from Baghdad. He noted only that Iraq had rejected the Iranian allegations in the past.

Accompanied by a UN Secretariat official, the experts visited Iran between March 12 and March 19, and explored two war zones — the desert area where the unexploded bomb was found and a marshy region called Shatt-e-Ali, where seven empty casings were examined.

Iran Criticizes Experts

Iran welcomed the fact that UN-appointed experts had confirmed the use of chemical weapons in the Gulf war but was strongly critical of them for not specifically naming Iraq. Reuters reported from Tehran.

Lebanese Try To Monitor Truces, Feuds

By E.J. Dionne Jr.
New York Times Service

BEIRUT — Lebanon's already tangled political situation is becoming so complicated that officials talk about two separate cease-fires.

There was also talk Monday about meetings of two unrelated gunmen wound a French diplomat in West Beirut. Page 2.

security committees, and negotiations in Syria to settle at least three Lebanese feuds.

One problem is the broad conflict between the government of President Amin Gemayel, a Maronite Christian, and opposition groups, which are mainly Muslim.

Another source of instability has been the fight in West Beirut between the Druze militia and a small Lihayoo-backed Sunni Moslem force known as the Murabitoun. Sunnis resent the presence of the Druze, whose centers of power are in the mountains above Beirut.

A separate cease-fire is in effect between the Druze and Murabitoun as the army and the opposition militias continue to fight.

While the conflict between the army and the Muslims, the Christian militia is also involved in the talks — another committee is trying to keep order in Moslem West Beirut.

There is also the breakup of the

'Dissident Cosmonauts' Float Past Censor in Soviet Journal

By Robert Gillette
Los Angeles Times Service

MOSCOW — Soviet dissidents, who rarely find much to laugh about in this solemn country, are enjoying a chuckle these days over what they presume to be a subtle practical joke perpetrated on government censors by the renowned science fiction writer, Arthur C. Clarke.

The apparent joke, "a small but elegant Trojan horse," as one dissident describes it, is contained in Mr. Clarke's book, "2010: Odyssey Two." It is the sequel to his novel, and Stanley Kubrick's film, "2001: A Space Odyssey."

Russians are among the world's most avid science fiction fans. With this in mind, a popular Soviet science magazine began serializing Mr. Clarke's sequel in its current issue and apparently plans to continue publishing a condensed, Russian-language version for several months.

In doing so, the magazine, *Tekhnika-Molodyozhi* (Technology-Youth), deviates from the otherwise uniformly hostile view of America presented by the official Soviet press, even in fictional portrayals. Set in the year 2010, the story has Soviet cosmonauts and American astronauts joining forces on a deep space mission among the moons of Jupiter to unravel the mystery of an enigmatic black monolith first seen in "2001."

What astute Soviet readers find so amusing about Mr. Clarke's sequel, and what the censors apparently overlooked, is not its daring suggestion of friendly U.S.-Soviet

cooperation. It is the particular names Mr. Clarke has given to the Soviet cosmonauts on the expedition.

The last names of all the fictional cosmonauts who appear in the book correspond in real life to those of well-known dissidents. Six of the seven are currently serving sentences in labor camps or internal exile for their human rights activities. Under strict censorship regulations, they are rarely mentioned in the centrally controlled Soviet press, and then only as objects of official vilification.

"It certainly is an amazing coincidence," said a Jewish human rights activist here. He and others said that the magazine, which has a monthly circulation of 1.7 million across the country, is very likely to be highly embarrassed, even if the convergence of the seven names was coincidental.

Along with two Americans and an Indian computer scientist, Mr. Clarke assigns to the mission fictional hercoscosmonauts named Brailovsky, Kovalev, Marchenko, Orlov, Rudenko, Tchernovsky and Yakimkin.

First names, and to some cases gender, differ between characters in the book and the real-life rights activists, and there is no hint of political deviation among the book's Russian characters. The cosmonauts, however, appear to be the namesakes of:

• Viktor Brailovsky, a computer scientist and a leading Jewish activist due to be released this month from three years of exile in Central Asia.

• Leon Kovalev, an engineer and a founder of the now-suppressed Helsinki Group of human rights monitors. He is serving a seven-year labor camp term.

• Anatoly Marchenko, a 46-year-old laborer who has spent 18 years in the camps for political offenses and is currently serving an additional sentence of prison and exile that expires in 1996.

• Yuri Orlov, a Jewish activist and a Helsinki Group founder. A well-known physicist, Mr. Orlov completed a seven-year term in a labor camp last month and began serving an additional five years of Siberian exile.

• Leonid Tchernovsky, a physician and founder in 1976 of the Helsinki Group in Moscow. He served a three-year camp term.

• Mykola Rudenko, founding member of the Helsinki Group in the Ukraine, due to be released into internal exile this month after seven years in the camps.

• Gleb Yakimkin, a Russian Orthodox priest sentenced to 1980 to five years in the camps and five more in internal exile on charges of anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda.

All seven, especially Mr. Orlov and Mr. Brailovsky, have received wide attention in the West from scientists and others concerned about human rights abuses in the Soviet Union. But because the names of these men appear in print in the Soviet press so rarely, one Moscow intellectual noted, it is not surprising that the editors of a magazine and officials of Glavlit, the state censorship agency, failed to notice their significance.

In the Western edition of the book, put out last year, Mr. Clarke revealed a personal interest in Soviet human rights issues by dedicating the book both to a cosmonaut, Alexei Leonov, and to the dissident physicist, Andrei D. Sakharov, "scientist, Nobel laureate, humanist."

INSIDE

■ A "build-down" of nuclear warheads could save the United States \$30 billion, a congressional study says. Page 5.

■ A U.S. nuclear panel has delayed voting on the start-up of a California power plant. Page 5.

■ A Polish bishop has begun a bread-and-water fast in protest over the classroom "war of the crucifixes." Page 6.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ AT&T entered the computer marketplace for the first time, showing six models. Page 9.

■ Argentina will not meet the Saturday deadline for paying overdue interest on its foreign debt. Page 9.

French Official in Beirut Is Wounded by Gunmen As Troops Withdraw

United Press International

BEIRUT — Gunmen critically wounded a French diplomat in mainly Muslim West Beirut on Tuesday after opening fire at close range, police said.

The diplomat, Saverio Giorio, the general secretary of the French cultural service, underwent a three-hour operation at the American University Hospital after being shot two blocks from the French Embassy, French sources said.

His condition was described as critical. He was the third French official attacked in Beirut this year.

No one immediately claimed responsibility, but an underground group known as Jihad has previously threatened French and American diplomats with retribution because of attacks by French and U.S. peacekeeping forces in Lebanon on positions in Muslim or Syrian-held territory.

Unknown gunmen shot and killed a French Embassy driver and wounded the wife of a French diplomat in January.

An American diplomat, William Buckley, was abducted in West Beirut near U.S. Embassy offices on March 16. There has been no word since on a motive for the kidnapping or on Mr. Buckley's whereabouts.

Sources said Mr. Giorio was apparently followed after he left his apartment. Three gunmen in a car hit the diplomat with five bullets.

Two pierced his abdomen, and he was hit in the head, leg and stomach, the French sources said.

The attack, on the third day of the withdrawal of the French

peacekeeping forces, came amid renewed fighting between Christian and Muslim factions across the Green Line dividing Beirut.

At least 10 persons were killed and 53 wounded in similar violations of a cease-fire Monday. The Lebanese Forces, a Christian militia, issued a statement in East Beirut threatening retaliation if Christian residential areas came under attack.

"Indiscriminate shelling is a two-edged weapon," the militia said in a statement. "We will hit back if the shelling against our residential neighborhoods does not stop."

Despite the continued fighting Tuesday, rival militia field commanders met to discuss ways of halting the violence along the Green Line.

■ PLO Parliament May Meet

The Palestine Liberation Organization chairman, Yasser Arafat, announced that the Palestine National Council would probably meet in Algiers next month, United Press International reported from the Algerian capital.

The next session of the council, the PLO parliament-in-exile, "may be next month and it will certainly be in Algiers," Mr. Arafat said.

It last met in Algiers in February 1983, three months before dissident Palestinians began questioning Mr. Arafat's leadership of the movement because of what they viewed as his switch to moderation.

The dissension led to a Palestinian attack, supported by Syria and Libya, against Mr. Arafat's forces late last year near the northern Lebanese port of Tripoli.



Moslem militiamen carrying a wounded comrade who was hit by a sniper's bullet near the Green Line dividing Beirut Tuesday as French troops who have patrolled there pulled out.

Iraq Fears Tehran May Use Kurds To Start Attacks on Northern Front

By William Drozdiak

Washington Post Service

BAGHDAD — While much of the latest fighting between Iran and Iraq has been concentrated along their southern border, Iraq is acutely worried that Tehran may launch surprise assaults in the north with the help of Kurdish rebels.

Iraqi forces have been stretched to the limit along the 700-mile (1,100-kilometer) border. Foreign

military experts say the last two Iraqi reserve divisions were recently dispatched to the south, leaving no support troops to be sent north if fighting erupts there.

The mountainous northern frontier has stayed relatively calm since last July, when Kurdish guerrillas led by Massoud Barzani and his brother, Idris, regained their stronghold of Haj Omran. For the first time, the Kurds teamed up with Iranian forces and Iraqi Shiite dissidents to achieve their victory.

The successful takeover of Haj Omran marked the emergence of a strategic alliance linking the three groups in their campaign to topple the socialist Ba'ath government of President Saddam Hussein.

The 10 to 12 million Kurds who populate the rugged hills sprawling into Iran, Iraq and Turkey have long waged sporadic battles for independence from the capitals that govern their homeland.

The drive for a separate Kurdish state has been particularly strong in Iraq, where the Barzani's father, Mullah Mustafa Barzani, guided a string of insurgencies against Baghdad that finally ended in his defeat and exile to the United States, where he died in 1979.

The Barzani brothers' decision to join forces with the Islamic regime of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini last year reportedly outraged President Saddam Hussein, who had been conducting negotiations with them with the aim of granting the Kurds limited autonomy in exchange for tacit support of the Iraqi war effort.

"Saddam Hussein realized that the Barzani used the talks as a ploy to put him off guard until a deal was struck with Tehran," a Western diplomat explained. "It was a stab in the back that Saddam will never forget."

The Iraqi president has retaliated with a mixture of ruthlessness and cunning. In several Kurdish villages known to be loyal to the Barzani forces, all the men have been taken away, according to a diplomat who recently toured the region.

President Hussein has also struck a new alliance with the leftist Kurdish leader, Jalal Talebani, a fierce rival of the Barzani clan. Mr. Talebani receives most of his sup-

port from urban, educated Kurds while the Barzani followers are mostly primitive villagers.

Baghdad has conceded greater autonomy and a reduced Iraqi military presence in Kurdish areas around Sulaimaniya to Mr. Talebani. In return, Mr. Talebani has agreed to prevent Kurdish attacks on Iraqi convoys and the oil pipeline leading into Turkey, while heading off any incursion by the larger Barzani forces further north.

The Barzani are known to be active in smuggling back into Iraq a number of Shiite dissidents who have been trained in terror tactics at special camps inside Iran. Two weeks ago, Iraqi authorities revealed the arrest of a young Shiite who, they said, had planned to bomb the Foreign Ministry and other embassies in Baghdad.

Mr. Talebani has sought to claim credit for keeping the northern front relatively peaceful. But lately he has stirred some disaffection by seeking to expand his autonomous domain to include the region of Kirkuk, which contains oil deposits. Mr. Talebani wants the oil income to improve local housing and education, but Baghdad has balked at sacrificing any oil when the economy is staggering under the burden of its long and costly war.

Mr. Talebani is hoping that Baghdad's anxiety about the volatile war front in the south will make the government give in and grant the Kurds a more favorable deal.

President Hussein is said to fear not only another Kurdish betrayal, but also possible resentment among poor Shiite communities in the south where the country's largest oil reserves are located.

Representative Jim Wright, a Texas who is the House majority leader, said, "I'm going to do whatever is necessary to provide the means for the people of El Salvador to preserve a democratic society."

Salvador Vote Defended Despite Irregularities

(Continued from Page 1)

figures, and was far enough behind that he was not likely to challenge Mr. d'Aubuisson for second place. The two top vote-getters face a runoff election within 30 days after the final results are announced unless one candidate gets more than 50 percent of the vote.

The root of the election problem was the insistence of the political parties on creating an electoral register, or nationwide voter list, to prevent the widespread vote fraud that has been common in Salvadoran elections. In the past, people could vote anywhere simply by showing their identity cards.

The trouble with these documents is that they are easily forged, and town halls traditionally have issued extra cards to political supporters to allow them to vote more than once. In this election, voters had to show their cards and have them stamped as usual, but they also had to appear at a polling place where their name was included on the electoral register.

This register was still being printed the morning before the election. Also, many polling places in both the capital and the countryside lacked ballots or ballot boxes, or received the wrong voter lists.

Sékou Touré was one of seven children of poor farmers. He was born Jan. 9, 1922, in a village on the Niger deep in the interior.

Mr. Touré became involved in politics in 1946 when Félix Houphouët-Boigny of the Ivory Coast organized the African Democratic Rally. Mr. Touré held several elected offices in Guinea and won a seat in the National Assembly in 1956.

In 1957 he became vice president of the government council, in effect prime minister under a French governor. He proclaimed independence the following year.

(UPI, Reuters)

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Smith Seeks Prosecutor in Meese Case

Panel of Judges Is Asked To Select an Investigator

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Attorney General William French Smith asked a special three-judge panel Tuesday to appoint a special prosecutor to investigate the allegations surrounding Edwin Meese 3d, the presidential counselor.

Mr. Meese, nominated by President Ronald Reagan to succeed Mr. Smith, had asked for a special prosecutor to investigate allegations that arose during his Senate Judiciary Committee confirmation hearings, which have been suspended indefinitely.

On Thursday, Mr. Meese asked Mr. Smith to seek the appointment of a special prosecutor to investigate all of the allegations that have arisen since Mr. Reagan nominated him in January.

Five days earlier, Mr. Meese disclosed that Mr. Smith had started a preliminary inquiry to see if the appointment of a special prosecutor should be sought.

Under the 1978 Ethics in Government Act, Mr. Smith had 90 days to make that determination and then, if he found that allegations against Mr. Meese warranted further study, to ask the judicial panel to select a prosecutor.

Mr. Meese has denied wrongdoing from the start, specifically brushing off suggestions that his friends were given government jobs in return for their financial aid.

But he has acknowledged receiving financial help — in the form of interest-free loans and delayed payments on the mortgage on his California home — from six persons who subsequently were given government positions. He denied there was any relationship between the financial help and the jobs.

He was also questioned about his 1981 transfer from the retired to the active U.S. Army reserve and his military promotion in 1982. The army's inspector general said both violated army regulations but said that Mr. Meese played no improper role in either.

The most troublesome question concerned a \$15,000 interest-free loan in 1981 from a California colleague, Edwin Thomas, which Mr. Meese's wife, Ursula, used to buy stocks for her children.

Mr. Thomas was named Mr. Meese's deputy in the White House and later named regional director for the General Services Administration in San Francisco. His wife, Gretchen, was named presiding officer at the San Francisco office of the Merit System Protection Board and the Thomases' son was given a job with the Labor Department.

Mr. Meese asked for the special prosecutor one day after it was disclosed that he had failed to pay federal income taxes on several hundred dollars in interest on his savings in the White House Federal Credit Union. (AP, WP, UPI)

WORLD BRIEFS

Kuwait Court Sentences 6 to Death

KUWAIT (AP) — Kuwait's state security court Tuesday sentenced six men to be hanged for bombing attacks on the U.S. and French embassies and other targets last December.

Five of those sentenced to hang were Iraqi Shiite Muslim fundamentalists, including three who remain at large and were sentenced in absentia. The sixth was a Lebanese Maronite Christian who prosecutors said was paid \$34,000 to prepare the explosives.

Fourteen other defendants were given jail terms and five were acquitted. Kuwait has said that five persons were killed and 86 wounded in the Dec. 12 explosions. Also killed was the Iraqi truck driver who steered an explosive-laden, suicide vehicle to the U.S. Embassy compound and blasted a three-story administrative annex. The embassy said seven persons were killed in all.

U.S. Airliner Is Hijacked to Cuba

MIAMI (AP) — Three men hijacked a Piedmont Aviation jetliner carrying 38 persons from South Carolina to Florida on Tuesday and forced the pilot to land in Cuba, the Federal Aviation Administration said.

The FAA said the men had also demanded \$500,000, but it was not immediately known if that demand was met. "The word 'explosives' was mentioned, but we don't know what they have," said Jack Barker, an FAA spokesman in Atlanta.

The plane, a Boeing 737, was hijacked after leaving Charleston for Miami. It landed in Havana 37 minutes later. The flight originated in Newark, New Jersey, and stopped in Charlotte, North Carolina.

8 Added to Airline Salmonella Victims

JEDDAH (AP) — Eight Saudi Arabians, including Deputy Minister of Commerce Abdul-Rahman al-Zamil, have been added to the list of food poisoning victims on British Airways flights earlier this month, the Saudi Gazette reported Tuesday.

The eight became ill after a British Airways flight from London to Washington on March 13, the newspaper said. The former Saudi ambassador to the United States, Ali Reza, 63, died last week of a heart attack that his family claimed was induced by food poisoning aboard a British Airways flight from London to Jeddah.

British Airways has reported that about 180 passengers and crew members became ill after flights from London to certain distant destinations on March 12, 13 and 14. The cause, salmonella bacteria, was traced to the glaze on the hors d'oeuvres from a London catering service, the airline reported.

UNITA Claims to Seize Angolan Town

LISBON (Reuters) — Angolan rebels said Tuesday that they had captured the town of Simbe, formerly Ovao Rodondo, the capital of Cuanza Sul province, 190 miles (about 300 kilometers) south of Luanda.

A communiqué issued here by the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, or UNITA, said that the town was stormed by 5,000 guerrillas in a six-hour battle Sunday. UNITA said that more than 400 Angolan soldiers, 7 Soviet citizens and 62 Cubans were killed. The claims could not be verified independently.

Moscow Denies Snub to U.S. Envoy

MOSCOW (UPI) — The Soviet Union denied reports Tuesday that it refused permission for a private envoy carrying a message from President Ronald Reagan to the Soviet leader, Konstantin U. Chernenko, to meet with high-level Kremlin officials.

"These reports are another portion of deception," the Tass news agency said. It said the envoy, Lieutenant General Brent Scowcroft, retired, chairman of the president's Commission on Strategic Forces, was offered a meeting with a deputy foreign minister when he was in Moscow two weeks ago.

"But Scowcroft did not wish to avail himself of such a possibility," Tass said. A report in The New York Times Saturday, quoting administration officials, said that Mr. Scowcroft had made known to Soviet officials that he had a personal presidential letter and some additional authorization, comments, but never received a reply.

French Police Role Alleged in Killings

PARIS (Reuters) — Some French policemen are believed to be helping a Spanish "death squad" in its war of revenge against Basque exile, according to the satirical French weekly Le Canard Enchaîné.

The weekly said officials in the Interior Ministry and the domestic intelligence service were sure that police were helping the so-called Antiterrorist Liberation Group (GAL).

GAL, an extreme rightist Spanish commando group, has claimed responsibility for the murder of six Spanish Basque exiles in France since it first appeared last autumn. "One or several French policemen are collaborating with the killers from GAL in their hunt for Basque refugees in France," the newspaper said in its edition dated March 28.

Drought Apparently Ends in Brazil

RIO DE JANEIRO (Reuters) — Heavy rain has fallen for the first time in more than five years throughout northeastern Brazil, bringing relief from the drought that has devastated much of a region covering 1.1 million square kilometers (420,000 square miles).

A United Nations report showed that 69 percent of the children in the region were physically or mentally stunted because of the drought, while one in four had died before the age of 2. It was the worst dry spell since records began being kept in the 16th century.

Brazilian meteorologists now forecast widespread rain in the region for three months. The Northeast Development Agency has given the governments of the nine states in the area 7.5 billion cruzeros (\$3.75 million) worth of seeds to distribute to farmers.

Chinese-Soviet Talks Progress a Bit

MOSCOW (Reuters) — China and the Soviet Union have progressed on secondary issues in their latest talks but seem no nearer agreement on the main problems hampering bilateral relations, Western diplomats said Tuesday.

Commenting on the fourth round of talks which ended Monday, the said positions may even have hardened on the central problems. Tass said the meetings took place in a frank and calm atmosphere, a diplomat formulation meaning tough but reasonable talking.

The Western diplomats said Beijing and Moscow were interested in giving the appearance of progress, with Beijing particularly keen to show ahead of President Ronald Reagan's visit to China. This is why their joint statement noted beneficial links in sport, culture, trade and other peripheral areas, the diplomats said. "Clearly these are small steps, both sides will want to continue, but they are really a facade masking lack of movement on the key political differences," a diplomat said.

U.K., China Recess Hong Kong Talks

BEIJING (Reuters) — Britain and China completed another round of talks on Hong Kong's future Tuesday and agreed to meet again April 1 just a few days before British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe is due to visit Beijing.

The usual terse joint communiqué said the two-day session, the 11th in a series beginning in July, had been "useful and constructive." While both sides maintained silence on the progress of the talks, there was increased speculation in Beijing and Hong Kong that Sir Geoffrey's visit would signal a new phase of negotiating.

Most of Hong Kong is due to revert to China in mid-1997 on the expiration of Britain's 99-year lease, and the rest of the colony is general considered unviable on its own. China has served notice that it will unilaterally announce plans in September for recovering the entire territory if the talks with Britain have not borne fruit by then.

For the Record

Robert O. Houme, 43, the U.S. consul general in Strasbourg, France was released from the hospital Tuesday, police said. He suffered no slight injuries Monday when a man on a motor bicycle fired into his car. The attack was claimed by the Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Faction (LAR).

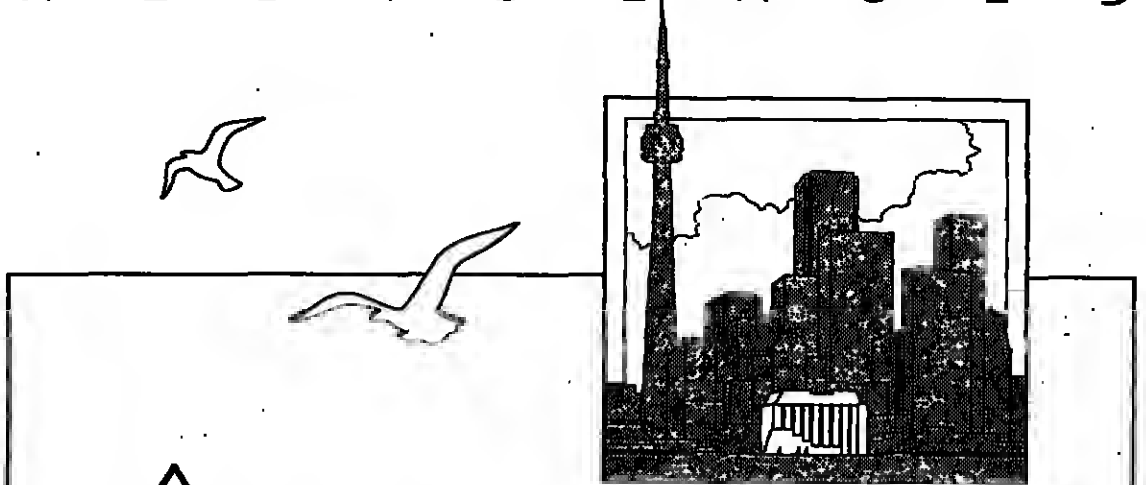
Helmut Kohl, a supporter of Portugal's efforts to join the European Community, is to arrive in Lisbon Wednesday for the first visit by a West German chancellor since the Portuguese revolution of 1974. (Reuters)

A Kenyan former serviceman, Pancras Okumu, 35, alleged to have been the No. 2 instigator of the abortive 1982 coup, was sentenced to death Tuesday by a court-martial in Nairobi, which found the former air force sergeant guilty of treason. He is the 13th person sentenced to be hanged for involvement in the uprising. (AP)

The director of the U.S. space shuttle program, Lieutenant General James A. Abrahamson of the air force, was named Tuesday to head the Pentagon's campaign to develop a space-based missile defense system. (AP)

Prompted by the cutoff of disability benefits for thousands of people the U.S. House of Representatives approved Tuesday, 410-1, a bill designed to ease the review process and ensure payment of benefits during appeal. (The Reagan administration opposes the bill. Similar legislation is pending in the Senate. (AP)

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Democratic Campaign Becomes Psychodrama

Contest Puts Mondale and Hart Through an Emotional Wringer

By Howell Raines
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The contest for the Democratic presidential nomination seems to be setting a new standard when it comes to putting the candidates through an emotional wringer.

The erratic rhythm of the primary season, jerking Walter F. Mondale and Gary Hart mercilessly

from victory to defeat and back again, is partly accountable. But the candidates themselves are also helping to turn their competition into a punishing psychodrama.

Despite their ritual disclaimers, Mr. Mondale and Senator Hart are well down the road toward the enduring personal animosity that will be awkward to paper over with appeals to "party loyalty."

While the candidates themselves maintain official stances of "it's nothing personal," their aides hardly bother to hide their animosity.

Mr. Mondale's spokesmen characterize Mr. Hart as a shallow, untethered man whose election would involve tremendous risks for the physical safety and basic principles of the nation. Hart advisers depict Mr. Mondale as a political hack who will go to any lengths to try to discredit the Colorado senator.

The most fascinating aspect of the campaign has been the change in the behavior of the candidates themselves. After his defeat in New Hampshire, Mr. Mondale virtually restructured himself politically.

For 20 years Mr. Mondale has mostly been an advocate of issues and good government. Over the last four weeks he has fashioned a new persona. Now he is a politician on the attack.

But the former vice president's previous flirtation with political attacks helped bring disaster to him and his party. That was in 1980 when President Jimmy Carter and Mr. Mondale tried to "demolish" Ronald Reagan as a threat to the nation's safety and wound up losing the White House.

For the moment, however, it seems clear that Mr. Mondale's "Where's the beef?" denigrations of Mr. Hart opened up an area of vulnerability. With them, Mr. Mondale made a comeback that seemed to mesh with a period of public scrutiny that the Hart campaign was unprepared to handle.

Five days before the primary in Illinois, Mr. Hart had victory in his grasp. Mr. Mondale's polls showed Mr. Hart ahead by 45 percent to 32 percent. Mr. Hart's own polls showed a narrower, but solid, lead.

Then Mr. Hart stumbled into a debate over the content of his campaign commercials. He first defended one of his commercials, then ordered it withdrawn.

This diverted attention from the senator's main advantage, the kind of clearly defined, attractive thematic message that Mr. Mondale has yet to develop.

But in Illinois, Mr. Hart's "new ideas, new generation" message got lost in what Mr. Mondale's people called an "examination period."

It brought new energy to public questioning about the senator's personal background: his name change, his conservative religious background, his alleged penchant for mistreating John F. Kennedy, his mysterious reasons for misrepresenting his age by one year, his history of marital difficulties.

All this gave resonance to Mr. Mondale's speeches and commercials with their relentless argument that the voters did not know Mr. Hart well enough to trust him with the presidency.

So the dominant emotional pattern was repeated. Only this time it was Mr. Hart who made the plunge from exhilaration to despair.

Now, going into primaries in Connecticut, New York and Pennsylvania, the two candidates have achieved a kind of stasis.

Both seem emotionally exhausted. Both have exhibited an ability to appear graceless under pressure. For Mr. Mondale, there were hand-wringing speeches in which he seemed to be blaming the voters.

For Mr. Hart, the nadir was his grudging concession statements after Illinois in which he sought to excuse his bumbling campaign by denying that he had ever been ahead.

Now, as their personal battle moves from Connecticut to New York, the two men have brought the campaign to a moment of great uncertainty and true suspense.

UCLA Student to Be Tried

United Press International

LOS ANGELES — Ronald Austin, 19, a student at the University of California, Los Angeles, will stand trial on charges he used his home computer to tap into an international computer network with ties to the Defense Department.

He was bound over Monday on 12 felony counts of malicious access to a computer system and one of receiving stolen air tickets to London.



Mayor Edward I. Koch of New York lines up for lunch in Manhattan with Walter F. Mondale during the campaign for the Democratic presidential primary next Tuesday.

One Killed in Chilean 'Day of Protest'; Traffic, Commerce Reduced in Capital

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SANTIAGO — One demonstrator was killed and more than 300 were arrested in clashes with riot police Tuesday during a "day of national protest" against military rule. The protest curtailed public transportation and kept most students out of school in the capital.

Traffic in Santiago, a city of four million people, was as light as on weekends, with the number of buses cut by half and few taxis in evidence.

The government reported school attendance at 47 percent in the capital, and some schools said only 4 percent of their students showed up. Absenteeism at factories and offices was well above normal.

Most shops were open, but many closed early to protest government economic policies.

Tuesday's day of protest began amid tight security by Chile's military government and the reimposition of press censorship.

Residents reported four bomb explosions overnight, but police confirmed only one, on a rail line from Santiago to southern Chile.

The commanders of the military zones of Santiago, Valparaiso and Concepcion ordered curfews for Monday and Tuesday nights under special powers assumed by the armed forces under a 90-day state of emergency imposed Saturday.

The protest was called by opposition parties and union leaders, who urged Chileans to stay away from shops, schools and government offices and to bang saucepans after dark as a sign of opposition to the government of General Augusto Pinochet.

On Monday, General Pinochet signed a decree banning publication of any news or opinion "that induces, promotes or favors the disturbance of public order in any way" during the 90-day state of emergency. (AP, Reuters)

Mondale Leading Virginia Caucuses; Hart Victory Is Seen in Connecticut

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

RICHMOND, Virginia — Walter F. Mondale is leading in the delegate count in Virginia's Democratic caucuses despite being beaten in the popular vote by the Rev. Jesse L. Jackson, party officials said Tuesday.

Mr. Mondale stood to gain 12 delegates to the national convention, Mr. Jackson 10, and Senator Gary Hart 5, with 10 uncommitted, the officials estimated. The allocation of 31 delegates remained undecided.

The district and state conventions actually choose the 78 Virginia delegates who will go to the national convention in San Francisco in July. But 68 of those delegates will be pledged to candidates or unpledged based on the results of the caucuses, while the remaining 10 are party and elected officials.

Most of the caucus voting took place Saturday night, with about one-quarter chosen Monday night. With about 88 percent of the district results tallied early Tuesday, the popular vote was Mr. Jackson 7,620, Mr. Mondale 6,611, Mr. Hart 4,073 and uncommitted 4,234.

The state Democratic Party chairman, Alan Diamonstein, said the turnout was better than usual and could be at least partially attributed to two campaign visits last week by Mr. Jackson. Mr. Mondale and Mr. Hart did not campaign in Virginia. (UPI, AP)

■ **Hart Fights for Connecticut**

Mr. Hart was expected to complete his sweep of New England states with a victory Tuesday in the Connecticut Democratic presidential primary, which Mr. Mondale has all but ignored. The Washington Post reported.

Fifty-two of Connecticut's 60 delegates to the Democratic National Convention are at stake in the primary. But the contest means more to Mr. Hart than just the delegate allotment.

The Colorado senator, who has won only the Alaska and Montana caucuses in the 12 state contests since March 13, has tried to make Connecticut a major battleground.

He has opened nice offices, launched an advertising blitz and spent two days of the last week stumping the state.

Mr. Mondale, however, has refused to join the fight. His campaign still has budgeted no money for telephone, bumper stickers, leaflets or signs here.

A statewide poll conducted for the Hartford Courant through Friday showed Mr. Hart as the choice of 48 percent of likely Democratic voters, while 28 percent favored Mr. Mondale, 5 percent supported Mr. Jackson, and 19 percent were undecided.

One of Mr. Hart's themes in campaign appearances in the state has been to warn that Mr. Mondale would continue policies in Central America that threaten "large losses of American lives."

Also, in an extensive television advertising campaign in neighboring New York, he charges that Mr. Mondale wants to leave U.S. combat troops in Central America to "serve as bodyguards to dictators" and as "bargaining chips with Nicaragua."

Mr. Mondale has denied that he would leave U.S. troops in Honduras as "bargaining chips," but then explained that he would keep some troops there to be used in bargaining to secure the removal of all Cuban forces in the area.

"I would just leave a few of them there," Mr. Mondale said. "They are not bargaining chips."

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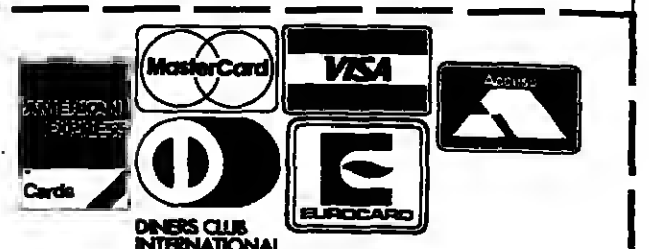
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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Banks and Borrowers

The negotiations between the international bankers and the Latin American borrowers are moving in a dangerous direction. The immediate issue is the \$43 billion in loans to Argentina and the interest payments that the Argentines have missed. Argentina apparently has told the bankers that it does not intend to make those payments, although it has the funds.

If nothing more is paid by the end of the month—that is, by Saturday night—banking regulations in the United States will require the U.S. lenders to classify some of the loans as "non-performing," making it very difficult for any U.S. banks to continue the practice of lending to cover current interest.

The Argentines are pressing for easier terms from the bankers, and there is a measure of justice to their case. Interest rates are enormously higher than they were in the late 1970s when the Latin borrowers were building up these debts, and the recessions have impeded their ability to repay. But if the banks make concessions to Argentina, they must be prepared to extend them equally, and perhaps more than equally, to Brazil and Mexico, which have much larger debts.

Concessions on repayment terms would ideally reward borrowers' efforts to pay. Mexico and particularly Brazil have been going through a time of genuinely drastic restraint. It would be strange policy, and unpromising for the future, to begin now to make conspicuous-

ly larger concessions to Argentina, which has done far less in its own behalf.

The venue of these negotiations, in Uruguay, is symbolic. On one side, Argentina is using the deadline at the end of the month to try to force a solution in its favor, emphasizing the peril to its newly elected democratic government if it fails. But on the other side, Brazil, with its much larger population and great concentrations of poverty, is also moving toward democracy. Argentina, an oil producer and a food exporter, enjoys an inherently rich economy. Brazil's natural resources are fewer, and it has been practicing austerity much longer and more rigorously than Argentina.

The deterioration of these negotiations owes much to a sense that the borrowers' current methods of staying solvent—the suppression of imports and the reduction of living standards—cannot be pursued forever.

But one thing is unpleasantly clear: Any deliberate refusal by a country to meet its obligations within its ability, runs a high risk of abrogating all the lines of credit and exchange on which Argentina or any other modern trading economy depends. There is no question but that Argentina's economy is already under strain. But self-imposed financial isolation can only increase that strain and prolong it. The negotiators on both sides have a responsibility to do better than that.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

Nimeiri Can Help Sudan

The renewed Libyan threat to Sudan fully justifies the dispatch of two American AWACS reconnaissance planes, but not all Sudan's problems are external. Washington's help will make a lasting difference only if Khartoum abandons the insensitive policies that invite Libyan troublemaking.

Colonel Moamer Qadhafi, whose plane bombed the Sudanese city of Omdurman last week, seems to enjoy the role of Barbary pirate. He sponsors rebels fighting Morocco for control of Western Sahara, his forces bolster other rebels in northern Chad and he has tried strong-arming neighboring Tunisia. He is particularly obsessed with Sudan's President Gaafar Nimeiri, who, like himself, came to power as a disciple of President Nasser of Egypt; their paths diverged after Nasser's death.

Sudan is Africa's largest country, strategically located astride the upper Nile. Its security is therefore a major Egyptian, and thus also

American, concern. Besides hostile neighbors, Sudan suffers from ethnic and cultural divisions. From 1955 to 1972 intermittent civil warfare pitted the mainly Christian and animist southern provinces against the dominant Arab Moslem majority of the north. The peace agreement that granted regional autonomy to the south was Mr. Nimeiri's greatest single achievement. Last year he imperiled that achievement by redividing the south into sub-regions and launching an ill-considered "Islamization" drive. That provoked new resistance and, now, new Libyan mischief.

Washington can and should help defend Mr. Nimeiri against Libya's aggression. Patrolling Sudanese and Libyan airspace from Egyptian skies is an appropriate aerial form of gunboat diplomacy. But it serves neither Mr. Nimeiri nor his allies for him to further provoke his fellow Sudanese.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Other Opinion

Watch the Kremlin and Wait

Four months on from walking out of the Euro-missile talks in Geneva, and six weeks after a change of leadership, the Soviet Union is showing little or no interest in resuming a serious East-West dialogue. [Monday's] nasty little attack on Mrs. Thatcher illustrates how the Kremlin is determined to play the same old tune. Reacting—with remarkable speed, incidentally—to realistic and even conciliatory comments on the future of the NATO-Warsaw Pact relationship, Moscow accused her of distorting the truth, justifying NATO's "adventurist policy" and whipping up the arms race.

Perhaps it is too much, and evidently too early, to expect Moscow to behave in any other way. President Mitterrand, who has himself just called for strong and open dialogue with the Kremlin and is proposing to visit the Soviet Union this year, has put his finger on it with a warning that some time was needed before "psychological" conditions will be right. This is a polite way of saying that decision making in the ruling Politburo remains paralyzed during a period of internal debate when Mr. Chernenko, the new leader, has to watch his back as well as his heels.

—The Daily Telegraph (London)

The Point About Mitterrand

The enthusiastic welcome accorded to President François Mitterrand of France by the Reagan administration was well deserved. In a sense, however, the glad hand has been extended for the wrong reasons.

It is nice that the French share Washington's concern and skepticism about Moscow's behavior and intentions, and that Mr. Mitterrand has thrown his prestige squarely behind the deployment of U.S.-made cruise and Pershing-2 missiles in Western Europe as a counterbalancing force. But we should save our loudest applause for his wise and determined effort to build a Europe capable of looking after itself with diminishing reliance on the United States. Instead, it isn't at all clear that Washington welcomes the French initiative.

—Ernest Conine in the Los Angeles Times

FROM OUR MARCH 28 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: Vienna 'Amazed' by London

VIENNA — The attitude of Great Britain excites astonishment here, for her last proposition made her recognition of the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina dependent upon a promise by Austria-Hungary not to attack Serbia, whereas it was Serbia who first mobilized and threatened the Dual Monarchy, causing an enormous expenditure for military preparations to meet her openly stated intention of going to war. On the other hand, Russia has recognized the annexation of the two provinces. Amaze is felt here that England, which is the least interested of all the Powers in the Balkan kingdom, should have set herself up as more Russian than the Russians, the matter concerning the Northern Power more than any other after Austria-Hungary.

1934: Moscow Resists U.S. Football

MOSCOW — "Too rough for our young men," the Soviet supreme council on physical culture decided after completing a study of the advisability of introducing American football into the U.S.S.R. But Finnish-Americans who migrated after the Russian revolution to the province of Karelia, northeast from Leningrad, have smuggled in the game. A correspondent of the Moscow "Daily News" writes that the Finns up there, who as small boys learned football on sand lots in various parts of the United States, have organized several eleven and have played a number of intercity matches. The team of Petrozavodsk, capital of Karelia, has defeated those of the nearby towns of Kondopoga and Lososina and is looking for other eleven to conquer.

In War, Nuclear Plants Are Weapons

By Milton R. Benjamin

WASHINGTON — Suppose the world awoke tomorrow to news that Iraq had an atomic bomb. Given President Saddam Hussein's apparent determination to stop at nothing, not even chemical warfare, in his death struggle with Iran, his possession of even a crude nuclear weapon would spark an outcry of international alarm.

The good news is that an Iraqi nuclear attack on Iran does not seem imminent. The disconcerting news is that the world has only luck to thank for Iraq's inability to turn part of Iran into a nuclear wasteland and leave thousands of Iraqis to die from radiation.

The chance occurrence which spared the world its first nuclear catastrophe in four decades was not Israel's 1981 bombing of Baghdad's Osirak research reactor. Whatever the intended use of that reactor, it is most improbable that Iraq could have subverted the international nonproliferation regime so swiftly and successfully as to have today the makings of atomic weapons.

No, the act of fate that averted this particular nuclear horror was the revolution of Ayatollah Khomeini. Had he ousted the shah in 1979 but a few years later, the shah would inadvertently have bequeathed to Iraq the ability to visit a nuclear disaster on Iran.

The means of this tragedy would have been two huge civilian atomic power plants in Iran, which today sit half abandoned on the shores of the Gulf. The revolution halted work on the plants, which were to go into commercial operation by the end of 1981. If those reactors

— as large as anything built anywhere — were operating today, they would offer Iraq a more tempting and vulnerable target than the oil facilities on Kharg Island.

While much attention has been paid to trying to slow the proliferation of nuclear weapons, little has been paid to implications of the spread of atomic power facilities. In areas of the developing world where war otherwise would be fought with conventional weapons, the presence of atomic power plants injects alarming radiological considerations.

An attack on a commercial nuclear power plant, using high-explosive bombs, could breach any existing containment, leading to a massive release of radioactivity. While the immediate lethality of a nuclear weapon would be far greater, the radioactivity that would spew out of a damaged atomic power plant would remain a threat to life much longer than the radioactivity from a bomb.

What would have resulted from an Iraqi attack on two operating Iranian reactors? Experts at the U.S. Energy Department's Sandia Laboratory say that such an attack could produce radioactive releases as serious as those from a meltdown.

This could have meant a large release of radioactivity into the atmosphere, with prevailing north and northwesterly winds carrying the radioactive cloud over the city of Basra. Some of the city's 27,000 residents

would undoubtedly have died quickly of radiation sickness. Thousands would have been condemned to the lingering horrors of cancer. Large areas of Iran might have been left uninhabitable for decades.

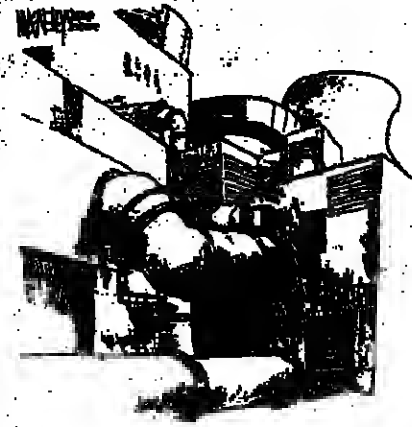
Would even an increasingly desperate Iraq have considered such an attack? It is worth recalling that Baghdad accused Iran of trying to bomb its Osirak reactor even before Israel's more successful raid established a precedent for attacks against nuclear facilities.

Iraq would also have had a strong strategic motive. A raid on the plants could have knocked out a major chunk of Iran's electrical generating capacity. Iraq further might have found an irresistible incentive in the hysteria that a wartime nuclear disaster would surely have caused among Iran's civilian population.

Beyond the psychological effect of such a radiological disaster, the consequences would likely have been devastating to the future of nuclear power in the industrial world. Heightened concern for physical security at civilian atomic power plants would have created enormous new problems for an already troubled industry in Europe and America.

Clearly, an urgent re-examination is needed of the nuclear industry's dream of selling dozens of atomic plants to energy-hungry developing countries. Exporting nations weigh nonproliferation concerns in deciding whether to approve atomic exports. The same serious thought must be given to the stability of regimes and regions.

Atomic power plants operating in South



Korea and nearing completion in South Africa offer their enemies unprecedented opportunities for coercion and blackmail. The situation in the Indian subcontinent and the southern cone of Latin America is almost as perilous, although possession of atomic plants by regional rivals — India and Pakistan, Argentina and Brazil — at least raises the possibility of mutual deterrence.

No atomic power plants now operate in the unstable Middle East. But with France hoping to break ground soon for a plant in Egypt and the Soviets promising nuclear power to Iraq, the wartime vulnerability of such facilities had better receive attention soon.

The writer is a specialist in nuclear energy issues at Gray and Company, the public relations firm. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

Relations With Moscow

A Time for Steady Talks

By David Lowenfeld

NEW YORK — Reports that American and Soviet diplomats are seriously discussing the issues that divide the two countries are welcome indeed. But Americans should be wary of inflated expectations and pressure for a new initiative. The Soviet leadership change and American election-year politics do not in themselves create the basis for a dramatic breakthrough.

Continuity is the rule in Soviet politics. There are few real signs that Moscow seeks improved relations. Until its actions prove differently, America should discount descriptions of Konstantin Chernenko as the Kremlin's advocate of rapprochement. That can only be wishful thinking or, worse, Soviet disinformation.

One need only recall the fanfare that greeted Yuri Andropov's accession to see how wrong initial assessments of new Soviet leaders can be. Press reports described Mr. Andropov as an English-speaking, liberal who would transform Soviet society. We were told that he sought peace with the West — that he intended to withdraw Soviet troops from Afghanistan, decentralize the economy and loosen domestic political controls.

Needless to say, Mr. Andropov did not follow the hopeful Western script. Neither will Mr. Chernenko. His accession does not presage a dramatic shift in Soviet conduct. The leader has changed, not the regime.

Soviet actions and policies that contributed to the deterioration of relations were not simply idiosyncratic whims of previous Kremlin chiefs. Their military buildup, the introduction of new intermediate-range nuclear missiles into Eastern Europe and Asia, the invasion of Afghanistan, the pressure on Poland and support for Communist revolutionaries

The task is to improve ties with Moscow not in the next 10 months before the election but in the next 10 years.

In the developing world are not anomalies. They grow logically from the Russians' perceptions of their national interests and opportunities — deeply ingrained perceptions that can change only gradually.

The highly structured nature of Soviet society limits sudden, radical departures from previous policies. The same bureaucratic hierarchies — state, party and military — that extend Moscow's power throughout the vast reaches of the Soviet Union create a change-resistant system that constrains Soviet leaders themselves.

Are there no opportunities then for improving superpower relations? Should Washington simply pursue an openly confrontational policy?

No. Some aspects of relations with Moscow can be improved in the short term to mutual benefit. Restraint on excessive rhetoric can help lower tensions. Contacts can be expanded between the Soviet and American peoples through a new cultural agreement and the opening of the U.S. Consulate in Kiev. Washington might consider expanding technical cooperation on politically sensitive issues such as shared natural resources in the Bering Sea and the stemming of nuclear proliferation.

Progress on these secondary issues is desirable in its own right and can set a foundation for action in other areas. But differences on more central issues are deeply seated, and lasting improvements can come only slowly. Americans must be patient and modest in their expectations.

Opportunities to resume meaningful arms control discussions are to be welcomed. Even in the absence of rapidly progressing negotiations, it is valuable for American and Soviet officials to explore verifiable formulas for arms reductions, enhanced stability and mutual security. It is hard, however, to see how new arms control agreements that meet those standards could be negotiated before the November elections. And no agreement is better than a bad agreement.

America should reaffirm its commitment to the universal code of human rights as enunciated in the Helsinki Accords. Soviet leaders should realize that American advocacy of internal reforms, emigration

and freedom for dissidents will not suddenly cease if relations improve.

Officials from both sides could talk more regularly about regional conflicts in the Middle East, Central America and Africa. Such talks are informative, although they are not likely to moderate competition.

There are no simple recipes for improving long-term relations. The measure of success should be lasting improvements, not quick progress. This American election year is not the time to press for dramatic breakthroughs. Grand gestures cannot substitute for a solid foundation of good relations. Focusing too heavily on the Chernenko accession and Soviet expectations of American election-year politics will divert us from opportunities for lasting improvements.

Steady diplomacy can build stability in relations. The task is to improve ties with Moscow not in the next 10 months before the election but in the next 10 years and beyond.

The writer is an international affairs fellow at the Council on Foreign Relations. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Relations With Jerusalem

Take King Hussein's Point

By William F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK — The first impulse, on reading the words of King Hussein, were in this case to hit him hard. People don't get away with speaking that way to the United States. And, while we're at it, what about King Hussein's own record? What did he ever do for the West Bank Palestinians back when he, so to speak, owned them?

Perhaps it was not only the thought they conveyed but the remarkable simplicity of the language, in an age of diplomatic euphemism, that carried the king's words into the bowels of the mind. Because what he charges is very difficult to answer.

"We see things this way: Israel is on our land. It is there by virtue of American military assistance and economic aid that translates into aid for Israel settlements."

True or false? Quite simply, it is true. That Mr. Chernenko, in a vision of biblical irrelevance, should have launched the movement to annex what he calls Judea-Samaria simply does not vitiate the question: Is the West Bank Israel's?

The Jordanians — and so does United Nations Resolution 242. So, with this and the other qualification, do the Camp David accords.

Second question: Is it or is it not true that, but for the United States, Israel would be able to pursue its colonization of the West Bank? The answer is once again straightforward. No, Israel could not. Indeed, Israel would not exist save for the United States. A nonexistent power is not an imperialist threat. King Hussein is, quite simply, correct here.

This being the case, he also said, "there is no way by which anyone should imagine it would be possible for Arabs to sit and talk with Israel as long as things are as they are."

This statement is, of course, relative. Americans might have made it, say, in respect of the Russians and Eastern Europe: That they would not sit down and talk with the Soviet Union as long as it held on to a slave empire. The difference here is that the Soviet Union has a nuclear capability and Israel has not, and American resentment is over land unlawfully taken from other peoples. King Hussein's resentment is over land lawfully taken from his country.

Sure, he could get used to it even as West Germany has got used to East Germany's now permanent annexation into the Soviet bloc. But we can hardly score King Hussein for resenting it, and for announcing that he is not going to cooperate with Israel in existing circumstances.

And then the killer: "I am very concerned about the United States and its double standard everywhere. The saddest point for me is that I've always believed values and courageous principles were an area that we shared. I now realize that principles mean nothing to the United States."

Short-term issues, especially in election years, prevail.

There is a lot of room to debate that passage. The king finds it too easy to confuse himself with Moses. But there is also truth there. It is not true that the United States "everywhere" engages in double standards. Where it is true that where the West Bank is concerned, so American ad-



Drawing by Lurie.

ministration, and certainly no American running for president, has said to Israel: Look, you cannot at one and the same time be an ally of the United States and pursue a policy that undermines the integrity of your own position, makes our alliance with you marginally embarrassing and incidentally shatters any attempt at comprehensive diplomacy in the area.

It is unlikely to happen, unhappily for precisely the reasons cited by King Hussein, but the United States should cut it out. It is giving the Israelis \$2.5 billion in military aid and another \$250 million in incidental aid. The price should be made clear: Get out of the West Bank.

And in return?

Israel is the one reliable friend the United States has in the Middle East, a nation of heroic determination whose license to survive as a nation-state should be recognized as an international obligation. The United States should unequivocally guarantee the survival and the sovereignty of the state of Israel, once and for all, by congressional action, more formal than anything undertaken so far. It should recognize the de facto integration of Jerusalem, and go ahead and move the U.S. Embassy to Jerusalem.

But Israel should clear out of the West Bank, for God's sake — and for Israel's own.

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JOACHIM BAMRUD, Oslo.

Relations With Pretoria

Carrot or Stick? Neither Does the Job

By Helen Suzman

The writer is a member of the South African Parliament and is the spokesman on civil rights for the opposition Progressive Federal Party.

and other Americans in their attitudes to South Africa. Opposing apartheid provides one of those rare occurrences in politics when expediency coincides with a just cause.

There is a simple appeal in the course of action that advocates disengagement from any form of association, be it in trade, investment, academia, the arts or sport. This "clean hands doctrine" relieves the conscience, but it also dilutes any influence over future events.

Punitive actions can be counterproductive, such as the mandatory arms embargo imposed on South Africa by the UN Security Council in 1977. It led South Africa to develop a highly efficient arms industry.

In one instance certainly, however, punitive action has resulted in a fundamental change in policy in South Africa. The ban from international sports forced South Africa to desegregate sports, not only on the field but also in clubs and facilities for spectators. And to the intense bitterness of white South Africans there has been no letup in the sports boycott. The ante has been upped.

Where the demands were originally confined to the removal of apartheid in sport itself — that is, to "normalize" sports — they have been systematically extended to demanding the removal of race discrimination in its entirety, under the slogan, "No normal sport in an abnormal society." The Commonwealth's Gleneagles agreement prohibiting sport with South Africa remains in force. South Africa's flag will not fly at the Los Angeles Olympics.

The carrot or the stick? Both have been tried by the United States. The Carter administration used the stick, with minimal results. The Reagan administration is trying the carrot, otherwise known as "constructive engagement," until recently without conspicuous success. At long last, the major prize, an internationally acceptable settlement of the Namibian issue, now seems less elusive.

In addition, the U.S. role as honest broker must have played a part in the peace moves taking place between South Africa and Angola and South Africa and Mozambique.

"Quiet diplomacy," however, has not deterred Pretoria from its grand apartheid policy.

Outside the State Department, other efforts are being mounted in the United States to impel change in South Africa. The divestment campaign has heated up. Several state and city legislatures have adopted or are considering measures to force divestment by U.S. companies conducting business in or with South Africa, either by prohibiting investment of their pension funds or selling their stocks in such companies. But unless such a campaign can be successfully conducted on a universal scale, which is highly unlikely, it is of symbolic significance only.

The amendments to the Export Administration Act that were passed

by Congress in October 1983 could be more damaging if approved by the House-Senate conference. If reform is the objective, it is not likely to be effective, however.

The truth is that the U.S. capacity to influence change in South Africa is limited. This has to be accepted if reform is the objective of those who ask what the United States can do about South Africa.

The changes that have taken place

The determining factor will continue to be economic pressure from within: the steady upward movement into skilled occupations.

In South Africa cannot be attributed to either the carrot or the stick, although international pressures do play a part in accelerating the process. The determining factor has been — and, I am convinced, will continue to be — economic pressure from within: the steady upward movement into skilled occupations by blacks, eventually giving blacks the muscle with which to make demands for shifts in power and privilege, backed up by the force of black urbanization, which continues inexorably despite government action to stem it.

These are the factors that have induced Pretoria to vote more money for black education and training, to repeal the law that reserved skilled industrial jobs for whites. These are the factors that have forced the South African government to recognize black trade unions and the permanency of blacks in the cities.

And although blacks in South Africa react with enthusiasm to suggestions of punitive action against South Africa, including divestment (which some support because they identify capitalism with apartheid and want the whole system brought down), in fact if black economic advancement is inadvertently retarded thereby they will be the ultimate losers.

Despite the limitations that exist, I believe that America has a role to play in South Africa. The United States should certainly make known in no uncertain fashion its disapproval of the more repulsive aspects of apartheid — the forced removal of blacks into poverty-stricken rural areas, pass-law arrests. It should denounce the more glaring abrogations of civil rights — detention without trial, and banning. It is unthinkable that the most powerful democracy in the world, whose fundamental values are based on the protection of human rights, should abdicate its responsibility in this regard.

And Washington should use leverage wherever possible to lend weight to the hope it expressed after the recent referendum in South Africa: that the mandate received by the government would be used "to address the problem of the political rights of South Africa's black majority."

The Washington Post.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Replies to Church

In response to the opinion columns "This Fight Has Been a Bad Counselor" (March 10) and "Marxist or Not, the Nicaraguans Can Be Lied With" (March 12) by Frank Church:

Mr. Church himself has not learned from the past. In those countries where democrats allied themselves with communists against rightist dictators, the communists succeeded in establishing new — leftist — dictatorships. Marxism-Leninism is intrinsically undemocratic. That is the tragic lesson of revolutions in Cuba, Vietnam, Mozambique and probably Nicaragua.

JOACHIM BAMRUD, Oslo.

Mr. Church states that "Vietnam did fall to the communists, but only two dominoes followed — Laos and Cambodia." In all three of those countries revolutionary change was primarily communist, not nationalist. And international communism did indeed win a victory.

In defense of Mr. Church's remarks, we could use the present situation as an example, several elements leading to an insurrection and revolution are defined by Mr. Church. A desperate majority is living on the margin of subsistence. Cambodia and Laos are occupied by foreigners — communist Vietnamese. A vengeful minority of Communist Party members is protecting privileges. Dissidence is considered subversive. Genocide, concentration camps, continued war and mass exodus are all associated with these regions. Tens of thousands of military resistance forces are fighting for justice for the impoverished majority. Many more carry out passive resistance. Most are awaiting the opportune moment for a major offensive.

But such major endeavors must have support from the free world governments. A revolutionary change is in the making. Would Mr. Church lend his influence on behalf of the Indochinese resistance?

HARRY HAYES, Geneva.

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هكزمن الرصم

U.S. Warhead 'Build-Down' Seen as Major Saving

By Wayne Biddle
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration's proposal for reducing strategic nuclear weapons by retiring more old warheads than it replaces could save the government nearly \$30 billion through the end of the century, according to a study by the Congressional Budget Office.

The report, released Monday, also concludes that this concept could lead to increased stability between the forces of the United States and the Soviet Union, as well as a better match in combat capability.

In a related finding, the study said that canceling further production of the MX intercontinental missile could save about \$14 billion over the next five years. Holding MX procurement at the current level of 21 missiles per year instead of the 40 a year requested by the Air Force for 1985 could save \$4.4 billion by 1989, the report said.

"Because 'build-down' attempts

to discourage deployment of multiple-warhead ICBMs, cancellation of MX would seem consistent with the philosophy of the proposal," the study said.

The Reagan administration proposed the concept in October while holding arms negotiations with the Soviet Union in Geneva. It was interpreted as an attempt to win support from critics of the MX program.

Senator William S. Cohen, Republican of Maine, and Senator Sam Nunn, a Georgia Democrat, originated the concept early in 1983. They were later joined by Democratic Representatives Albert Gore Jr. of Tennessee and Les Aspin of Wisconsin.

Senator Charles H. Percy, Republican of Illinois, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, called the budget office's report "the first comprehensive review of 'build-down' by a major independent center of policy analysis."

The report said that the warhead retirement plan would allow modernization of weapons to continue and would not impose numerical limitations on specific systems. But it said that by the mid-1990s, total U.S. strategic warheads, including those on nuclear weapons carried by bombers, would decrease by about 30 percent. It said that in the same period the measure of missile payloads that indicates how many warheads can be carried by Soviet missiles would decrease by more than 55 percent.

By 1996, according to the report, the United States would still have an advantage in numbers of warheads and the Soviet Union would still have an advantage in the measure of payloads, but stability would be improved.

In the crucial category of land-based ICBMs in silos, which make up 84 percent of the Soviet force capable of knocking out American weapons that are reinforced against nuclear attack, the suggested concept would require a Soviet de-

crease in 34 percent by the mid-1990s.

Without any new arms control agreements with the Soviet Union, the report said, the United States will allocate about \$290 billion to its strategic forces over the next five years. The administration's modernization program will raise the number of nuclear warheads from about 14,300 today to 17,500 by 1990, the study said.

Crisis Control Urged

Fred Hunt of The Washington Post reported:

A study commissioned by the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency has concluded that the United States should develop a "crisis control system," including better crisis training for presidents and their top advisers, to reduce the risk of unintended nuclear war.

The study, by staff members of Harvard Law School's Program on Negotiation, recommends creation of a nuclear crisis control center and establishment of crisis control procedures between the United States and the Soviet Union. It says that officials who spend time in "war games" should also be trained in "diplomatic games" aimed at forestalling war.

"Perhaps the most likely path to nuclear war today is through a crisis that escalates out of control because of miscalculation, miscommunication or accident," the authors, William L. Ury and Richard Smoke, concluded. "With trouble spots all over the world, nuclear proliferation and the danger of nuclear terrorism, the possible scenarios for an unintended war are gradually multiplying."

The "small practical steps" suggested in the report expand on a recommendation last November by Senator John W. Warner, Republican of Virginia, and Sen. Nunn, both members of the Armed Services Committee, to establish "risk reduction centers" in Moscow and Washington. A spokesman for the arms control agency said the Harvard report was being evaluated.



APRES SKI — Deer are returning to slopes in Switzerland where skiers roamed during the winter. At an inn near Zermatt, a herd gathers across from the distant Matterhorn.

Panel Delays Vote on Start of California N-Plant

By Dale Russakoff
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — The Nuclear Regulatory Commission has postponed a vote on a start-up license for the Diablo Canyon nuclear power plant in California following a mechanical engineer's testimony on the plant's safety and cooling systems.

The commission engineer, Isa Yin, said Monday that he had substantiated allegations of quality-control problems on hundreds of miles of large and small pipes essential to the operation of the plant's systems.

The setback for Diablo Canyon, which is almost a decade behind schedule and billions of dollars over its initial budget, came as the regulatory commission was preparing to vote on a long-delayed request for a start-up license.

On Tuesday, Nunzio J. Palladino, the commission chairman, reluctantly agreed to delay the vote until Friday after it became clear that the five commissioners were sharply divided on what conditions to impose for the plant start-up. The Associated Press reported.

"It is my professional opinion," Mr. Yin said, "that the Unit 1 reactor should not be permitted to start at this time." Mr. Yin said he thought that it would be difficult for technicians to make changes in the pipe systems once the plant began operations.

Mr. Yin's statements marked a break in the ranks of the regulatory

agency's staff, whose leaders had advised the commission to grant Diablo Canyon a low-power license to run at 5-percent capacity and to test its systems. Staff members said Monday that they did not expect Mr. Yin's findings to require major changes.

[Pacific Gas & Electric Co., the owner of the facility and the largest privately owned utility in the United States, issued a statement noting that Mr. Yin's concern "is the opinion of only one engineer on the NRC staff," United Press International reported.

"Others disagree with him," the utility said. "There is nothing in his testimony that precludes low-power operation of Diablo Canyon Unit 1 for the purpose of testing and in statements made today, the NRC staff agrees."

Mr. Yin's warning was the latest in a long series of fears raised about the Diablo Canyon plant, which is situated on the Pacific coast between Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Diablo Canyon's two units, started in 1968, underwent major design changes after officials found in 1974 that they are only two-and-a-half miles from the offshore Hosgri earthquake fault.

The worst setback came in 1981, when the commission suspended the plant's first low-power license after discovering that builders had mistakenly reversed blueprints for the two units, meaning that they were not immune to seismic stresses.

Three years and 7,500 repairs and adjustments later, utility officials said they were ready to get the license back. But in the last few months, a group of present and former employees has presented about 500 allegations of design and construction errors, including those addressed by Mr. Yin on Monday.

Harold R. Denton, the commission's director of nuclear reactor regulation, said the staff had investigated the allegations and did not think that they warranted a delay. He said a pipe break in a plant operating at low-power presents one five-hundredth to one fifteen-hundredth the risk of the same incident at full power.

Mr. Yin said he had found "an alarmingly large number of calculation errors and deficiencies" in the design of support systems, adding that "it is very difficult to even imagine" starting the plant now.

Allies of U.S. May Invest in Space Station

Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — As much as one-fourth of the cost of President Ronald Reagan's proposed \$8.5-billion space station could be borne by Western Europe, Japan and Canada, the NASA administrator, James M. Beggs, said after returning from an around-the-world trip to sell the space station to U.S. allies.

"I thought the trip went well, I thought it went extremely well," Mr. Beggs said late last week. "They didn't exactly stand up and cheer when I said I'd like them to think about contributing a couple of billion dollars, but they didn't blink at the numbers either."

Mr. Beggs said the Europeans, Japanese and Canadians have about a year to decide if they want to join in a partnership with the United States, since the National Aeronautics and Space Administration plans to begin awarding contracts for the space station's final design in the spring of 1985. He said he still believes that the first six to eight-person crew will move into the space station by 1993 at the latest.

Mr. Beggs said he told the allies that if they failed to sign partnership agreements by next year, their negotiating position would be weaker later.

2 Arab Mayors Urge U.S. to Give Aid To Populations of West Bank, Gaza

The Associated Press
WASHINGTON — Two Palestinian mayors emerged from a meeting with Secretary of State George P. Shultz saying that they had asked him for "meaningful U.S. aid" for 1.3 million of their people living in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

Mayor Elias Freij of Bethlehem said Monday after the meeting, however, that Mr. Shultz gave "no specific assurances" of U.S. aid. Mr. Freij, accompanied by Mayor Rashad Shawa of Gaza, did not say exactly what type of aid they sought.

Mr. Freij called Israel's policy of building settlements in occupied territories a threat to "the physical existence of the Arab population."

There is growing support among Arabs for talks with Israel to resolve long-term Palestinian problems, Mr. Freij said. But he said he expects no progress toward such negotiations this year.

The mayor said responsible Palestinians will not enter negotiations with Israel without the approval of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

"No one will do it," Mr. Freij, who is not a PLO member, said. "And I will not advise it."

But he said many Palestinians, including himself, are willing to accept President Ronald Reagan's 1982 peace initiative as the basis for negotiations, along with UN Security Council Resolution 242, which calls for Israeli withdrawal from territory it occupied in the June 1967 war.

Mr. Freij also met with Peter M. McPherson, director of the Agency for International Development. An agency spokesman said they discussed hospital, educational and commercial projects.

Meanwhile, Donald H. Rumsfeld, Mr. Reagan's special Mideast envoy, was in Baghdad for meetings with Iraqi leaders. A State Department official said the envoy was carrying no new proposals.

Greek Publisher, Editor Sentenced for Libeling Author

The Associated Press
ATHENS — A Greek court has sentenced the publisher and editor of a daily newspaper in four months each in prison for libeling the author of a book that claimed they were Soviet "agents of influence," a court spokesman said.

The spokesman said Alexander Filipopoulos and George Bobolas, editor and publisher respectively of Ethnos, were allowed to pay a fine of 36,000 drachmas (about \$360) instead of going to prison. He said the author of the book "Take the Nation in Your Hands," Paul Anastasi, a 33-year-old Cypriot-born journalist, had sued the two men over an article describing his work as a "pseudo-book."

According to the spokesman, the court ruled Monday that the article was deliberately designed to degrade Mr. Anastasi's reputation.

Mr. Anastasi, who contributes to The New York Times and the Dai-

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Polish Bishop Fasting In 'War of Crucifixes'

By Dan Fisher
Los Angeles Times Service

GARWOLIN, Poland — Poland's "war of the crucifixes" took a dramatic new turn here Tuesday, when a senior Roman Catholic prelate declared himself on a bread-and-water fast in what was believed to be an unprecedented form of protest against the country's Communist authorities.

"Starting today, as long as you remain in trouble, my daily meal will consist of bread and water," Bishop Jan Mazur told a church full of young people who have been fighting for the return of classroom crucifixes removed by officials

from a nearby agricultural trade school. The 63-year-old head of the Siedlce diocese acted after the authorities apparently reneged on assurances given to him last week by the religious affairs minister, Adam Lopatka. Mr. Lopatka said parents and students would no longer be pressured to sign pledges of obedience to school authorities as a condition of reopening the institution.

Classes at the school in the nearby village of Mietne were suspended after student demonstrations three weeks ago against removal of the crucifixes. The action affected more than 700 students, half of whom board at the institution.

The authorities reopened the school Tuesday, but only a few dozen students attended regular class. Most of them were first-year and second-year students who had signed the disputed pledges, or whose parents had. Other students were given until Wednesday either to sign or to leave the school, and dozens had already started to pack. One group of 16 senior students resigned rather than sign, according to a teacher.

It appeared that Bishop Mazur's protest might touch off a much broader hunger strike. Local priests and students said they were considering joining his fast. "It's up to them to decide," Bishop Mazur replied when asked if he expected others to follow his lead.

Missile Talks Tied by U.S. to Dutch Move

Approval of Cruise Seen As Vital to Negotiations

Reuters

WASHINGTON — Hopes of renewed arms negotiations with the Soviet Union would be dealt a severe blow if the Netherlands refused to deploy U.S. cruise missiles, a senior Pentagon official said Tuesday.

The Netherlands was among five North Atlantic Treaty Organization countries which pledged in 1979 to install the missiles, but unlike West Germany, Britain, Italy and Belgium, the Dutch parliament has not yet given final approval.

The Soviet Union walked out of the Geneva arms control talks after the start of deployment of Pershing-2 missiles in West Germany and cruise missiles in Britain last December.

"A decision by one of the five allies, previously committed to deployment, not to deploy will probably be the end of the negotiations," the official said.

He said Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger, who visits The Hague on Thursday, would tell the Dutch government that a decision not to take the missiles would deal "a severe and possibly fatal blow to hopes of renewed negotiations."

He said, "The Soviets are clearly not going to return to the table if they think the tide is running in their direction."

Churches Reject Deployment

The Dutch Council of Churches, representing nine million Christians, has declared its opposition to the cruise deployment. The Associated Press reported from Amsterdam, the Netherlands.

The council groups eight Protestant denominations and the Roman Catholic Church. Its letter Monday to parliament and Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers's center-right coalition government was the most definitive anti-missile statement with which the Dutch Roman Catholic Church has been associated.



Policemen and pickets struggled Tuesday after a fence collapsed outside the offices of the National Coal Board in Doncaster in Yorkshire. An officer was injured in the clash.

Striking Miners in U.K. Clash With Police

The Associated Press

LONDON — Striking miners clashed with police, blocked a highway in northern England and stopped a coal train Tuesday as they fought to close the 22 percent of British mines that were still working.

Coal supplies in some areas were reported dwindling as the strike went into its 16th day. Scottish merchants said their supplies would last less than a week.

Eight policemen suffered minor injuries in clashes with pickets, and there were 23 arrests. Since the strike began, one picket has died of unexplained injuries.

16 policemen and two pickets have been injured, and 215 persons have been arrested, police said.

Miners in Scotland, Yorkshire and South Wales strongly supported a walkout to protest plans to close 20 pits and abolish 20,000 jobs this year. But miners in Nottinghamshire and the Midlands have demanded a national ballot on whether to strike, and they have faced fierce daily picketing by Yorkshire and Welsh miners.

Seven thousand policemen have been deployed to keep the pickets at bay. The police have aroused criticism from civil libertarians by blocking vehicles far

from mines simply because their passengers are suspected of being headed for picket lines.

On Tuesday, 38 of Britain's 176 pits were working normally, 25 of them in Nottinghamshire, which has experienced the worst picket violence, the National Coal Board said.

Many of the 13,000 miners in the Midlands ignored a strike call and kept Warwickshire's four pits in production, a board spokesman said.

The Midlands last week had voted 3-1 against striking, but on Monday their union told them to walk out rather than risk splitting the ranks further.

Marcos Opens Parliamentary Campaign

Reuters

MANILA — President Ferdinand E. Marcos opened the Philippines' parliamentary election campaign Tuesday at a rally where his wife, Imelda, announced that she would not seek re-election. It was Mr. Marcos's first major public appearance since the killing of the opposition leader Benigno S. Aquino last August.

Mr. Marcos said at the rally, attended by more than 50,000 people, that a "day of judgment" had come and that Filipinos could renew their mandate for his party, the New Society Movement, or choose an opposition that had no program or ideology.

He accused the opposition of organizing the Communist Party and

of having turned its back on him at a moment of crisis.

Mrs. Marcos, who is a cabinet minister and the governor of metropolitan Manila, said she was a victim of propaganda. She said she had decided in the interests of the party and the country not to run again.

Political analysts forecast that the elections May 14 will be the toughest Mr. Marcos has faced in his 18 years in power, with widespread anger over the Aquino assassination and economic problems.

Alleged Killer Was Freed

Rolando Galman, who the government says killed Mr. Aquino, was released from military detention six months before the killing even though he faced murder

charges, his lawyer testified in Manila on Tuesday, according to The Associated Press.

The lawyer, Jose Espino, said the military had told him Mr. Galman was being released in February 1983 because there were "no pending cases in court" against him. But Mr. Espino said Mr. Galman was wanted by at least one provincial court on charges involving "a series of murders."

Mr. Galman was held for a year by the military on Mr. Marcos's orders in connection with a murder and robbery case, Mr. Espino told a board investigating the Aquino killing.

Mr. Galman was killed by security forces after Mr. Aquino was shot to death Aug. 21 at Manila International Airport.

Bombing Raid in Sudan Is Relieving Criticism Of Nimeiri, Officials Say

By Judith Miller
New York Times Service

KHARTOUM, Sudan — The air raid last week on the Sudanese city of Omdurman, which Sudan, Egypt and the United States say was carried out by Libya, has increased the country's sense of military vulnerability, according to Sudanese and Western officials.

But the bombing raid on March 16, which killed five persons and wounded 14, has also temporarily dampened criticism of President Gaafar Nimeiri's policies and diverted attention from a revolt in the southern part of the country, the officials say.

The officials agreed that until the raid, which Libya has denied carrying out, General Nimeiri had come under increasing domestic and external pressure to change decisions that have fueled the insurgency in the south, where about one-third of Sudan's 23 million people live.

"It's as if events have conspired with Nimeiri," said one official who has tried unsuccessfully to persuade him to make peace with the south.

General Nimeiri negotiated an end to 17 years of civil strife between south and north by granting southerners more autonomy in 1972, three years after he overthrew the civilian government and installed himself in power.

But last year, he divided the south into three subregions, a move that southerners asserted reduced their political influence in national affairs and diluted their autonomy. More impoverished than the poor north, southerners have complained that Khartoum has been exploiting their resources for the benefit of the north.

The southern insurgency was significantly strengthened, Western and Arab officials asserted, by General Nimeiri's decision in September to impose Islamic laws throughout the country.

Largely animistic or Christian, the south has resisted the drive toward Islamization, officials in Khartoum agreed.

Since Islamic law was imposed, insurgents in the south — Anyanya II, the resurrected rebel movement, and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement — have attacked police posts, shot down helicopters, kidnapped and killed Western technicians and staged raids along the Nile.

The guerrillas are led by John Garang, a member of the Kinka tribe who has a doctorate in economics from Iowa State University, number 2,000 to 3,000 and receive training and aid from Libya.

and Ethiopia, according to the officials.

The killing of three foreign workers in a rebel raid Feb. 2 led the Chevron Oil Co. of Sudan, a subsidiary of Standard Oil of California, to suspend its operations in the south. A similar raid four days later at the Jonglei canal project, designed to recover swampland on the upper Nile and to provide more water for Egypt and Sudan, forced the French company there to stop work on the project, which is two-thirds complete.

Both projects are deemed vital to the country's economy, which has an external debt of \$8 billion and interest payments roughly comparable to the gross domestic product.

Western and Sudanese officials in Khartoum said that General Nimeiri had come under increasing pressure from the United States, Western Europe and Egypt to negotiate with the rebels about terms for ending the civil strife.

They urged him to begin reconciliation talks with the south before summer, when the rainy season will have produced soggy ground, high grass and other conditions that favor the rebels.

Two weeks ago, Vice President Omar Mohammed el-Tayeb went to Washington to plead for more military aid, including air defense equipment. He announced upon his return that the Reagan administration had agreed to airlift weapons.

The Reagan administration said that Vernon A. Walters, a special envoy, had gone to Khartoum for what one official called a "buck-up" visit, but the White House denied that an airlift had been authorized. Two days later, General Nimeiri also said no airlift had been approved.

Then, Sudanese, U.S. and Egyptian officials said, Colonel Moazzam Qadhafi staged his raid. A lone Soviet-built TU-22 was said to have flown from Libya to Omdurman and dropped five bombs, one of which hit but did not destroy the city's major radio station.

Western officials say the motives for the raid are unclear.

Some Arab officials said Colonel Qadhafi might have approved the raid in retaliation for a nationally broadcast speech on March 3 in which General Nimeiri repeatedly criticized the Libyan leader.

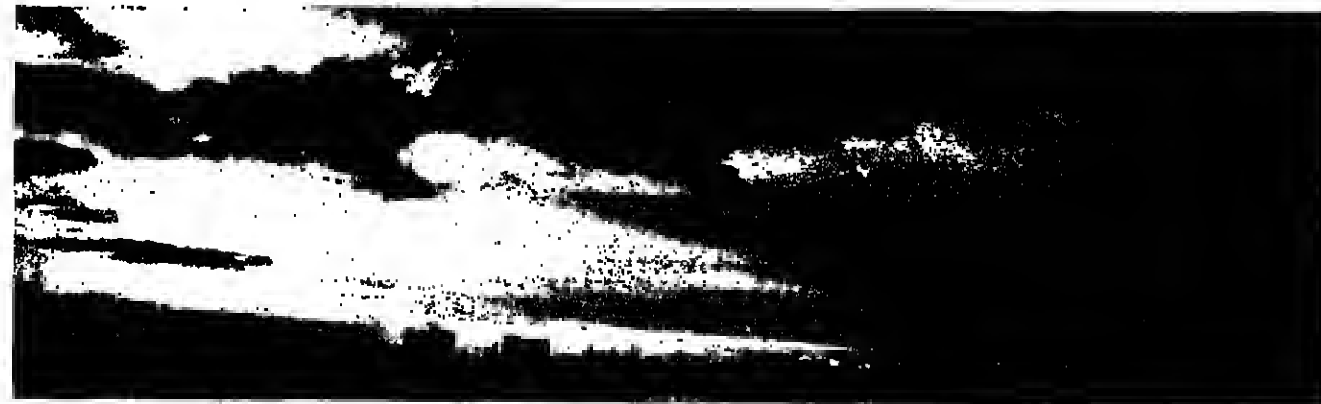
Neither Sudanese nor Western officials said there was any evidence to suggest that Libya was planning a broader attack on Sudan.

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From the International Herald Tribune and Oxford Analytica.

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ARTS / LEISURE

Lagerfeld Label Off to Good Start

By Hebe Dorsey

International Herald Tribune

PARIS—Once a good designer, always a good designer. The verdict, after Karl Lagerfeld's collection Tuesday morning, was good, but not great. This is fairly understandable. For many years, he brilliantly designed for other firms. He now

PARIS FASHION

has to find his own image. His sympathetic audience gave him a rousing ovation — and another chance.

The most courageous thing Lagerfeld did was to strike out in a new direction. Known for a sophisticated deluxe image, he tried to move away from it and to replace it with a younger, peppier, more casual one. Gamine, almost. The result was more sportive but still soigné.

The first outfit to come on the runway sent his message: color and pants. The jacket, short, tailored and nipped at the waist was red and a winner. The pants, wide, flared and cropped short, less so.

Jackets came in a variety of shapes with the owerst pleated down the sleeves. Pleats were the best part of this collection, with the softest ones unevenly layered to resemble a French pastry known as *mille feuilles*.

On the same theme, Lagerfeld brought out caped suede jackets, including a red brick one that was quite a success. When Lagerfeld brought out a long black dress, with fluttering layered sleeves echoed in the skirt, the audience applauded warmly.

Fashion pros are now used to long hemlines but Lagerfeld's were overpowering, especially the black or navy pleated coats, which ended in a heavy, boxy silhouette. When Lagerfeld shortened the coats, the proportions worked out better. Dresses concentrated on body curves, with draped midriff, snug derriere but otherwise a loose and quite full blouse top.

For evening, Lagerfeld brought out three stunning evening sweaters and elaborately embroidered dresses. One had gold African queen cuffs and ocklines of gold coils to the chin. Small matching gold sequin hats were African masks.

Accessories included black hose, low pumps and mannish hats with their brims turned up. The colors, including red, green, turquoise and yellow, kept spreading to unusual items — red heels, red plastic ankle bracelets, huge red button earrings. The show needed editing, and Lagerfeld showed far too many knits — even if they represent bread-and-butter money.

Romance was the word at Valentino's, who remains steady and charming. "You put his clothes on and you immediately feel like flirting," said Marie-Hélène de Rothschild, who was wearing a red sequined Valentino bolero at a party for the designer given by Giorgio Armani.

Valentino knows his customer and oversteps courting her. In Rome, New York, Paris or Gstaad, he moves around with the likes of Jacqueline Onassis, Pat Buckley, Hélène Rochas or Sophia Loren. He is intensely aware of what these women want. Most of all, Valentino loves women — and they love him.

His latest collection is more casual, which, in Valentino's world, still means dressy. But he tried to get away from the

ruffles with a collection where the sweater was the main theme. Starting from the strong-shouldered, plaid jacquard cashmere twin-set to the long evening cardigans, with sequined stripes and sleeves, Valentino took the starch out of his look.

Color exploded. Valentino's sophisticated touches included a gray and red Harris tweed plaid, a pattern repeated in chiffon, knit and sequin. Long sweaters were worn over lacy leather skirts, showing the legs from the thighs down. Shoes, with high jeweled heels, were the prettiest in Paris.

At Alaïa's, with the designer altering clothes to the last minute and the models vanishing for lunch, people had to wait. But they were not disappointed. Alaïa remains the best technician in town.

"I look at him as an architect," said Charles Gally, who last fall spent \$250,000 opening the world's first Alaïa boutique, on Rodeo Drive in Beverly Hills. The good news in Alaïa's collection was that while he still does his "wow and whistle" clothes, he has loosened his shapes. Instead of fitting the dresses down to the last millimeter, he has added belts, making for a little leverage.

Alaïa also has a new skirt that is sure to be copied to death. It belongs to his original style, skin-tight in front, it meets in a V-tail in the back.

The shapes are basically the same, with arched, full tops over skimpy skirts. These clothes are still on the far edge of fashion — not for everybody, but for those who believe that less is more and who can wear the dress instead of the other way around.



Lagerfeld's gamine look; Valentino's tweed suit.

MUSICAL ON WHEELS — Jeffrey Daniel plays Electra and Vondt is Volta in Andrew Lloyd Webber's musical on roller skates, "Starlight Express," which opened Tuesday in London. The lyrics are by Richard Stilgoe, the staging by Trevor Nunn, and choreography by Arlene Phillips.

'The Way of the World' Gets Lost in Legalities

By Sheridan Morley

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — The theory that Coogreave somehow led us from Shakespeare and Webster to Shaw and Coward, or from action to debate, is one that I have never entirely understood, any more than I have ever entirely understood what "The Way of the World" is really meant to be about. Its trouble is essentially that as Tom Stoppard disarmingly said about one of the early scenes in "Jumpers" after

THE BRITISH STAGE

the first night of the recent Manchester revival when it is supposed to be moving straight forward, it actually moves around in a circle.

Giles Havergal, directing a new "Way of the World" for the Glasgow Citizens season at Greenwich, has decided that the play is about contracts. The walls of Sue Blane's set are therefore scrawled with words like "contract" and "notwithstanding" and three clerks sit at upstage tables throughout the action, ever ready to run forward with boxes of deeds when it looks as though Millamant or Mirabell or the evil Fainall might be about to agree to something, be it marriage or blackmail. Thus instead of the usual high-camp comedy of manners (one which the Glasgow Citizens, of all companies, might have been expected to fall on with glee) we have instead a rather more arid set of marital and financial negotiations occasionally interrupted by the blustering of a country bumpkin (David Fosse as Sir Wilful) or the social floundering of an upwardly mobile Lady Wishfort (Avis Bunnage) bringing a welcome breath of vulgarity to the otherwise dullish proceedings.

The problem is that contractual negotiations make for a slow evening, and even with the heavy cuts that Havergal has made in the text we still end up with an extremely soporific first half. It is true that after the interval the show leaps into a kind of belated life and coherence, but by then it is very hard for the great Millamant-Mirabell love scene to work. As played by Paola Dionisotti and Rupert Frazer they are not the intellectual gladiators as described by Johnson nor even a couple of intelligent lovers coming to terms with marriage. They are just two more people queuing up in the clerk's outer office to sign some sort of legal document, and so the great irony of Millamant "swindling into wife" is all but lost. Most of the rest of the company seems deeply unhappy with the contortions of Coogreave's lesser speeches, and it is curious that a director and a company known for radical and courageous rethinking of difficult classics should have settled here for such a muted and patchy revival.

For a brief lunchtime season (until mid-April) at the Lyric Ham-

Newest in Racetracks: A Course for Woodlice

The Associated Press
HONITON, England — Britain's newest racetrack is set to open in this market town in southwest England — for woodlice.

It was dreamed up by Dr. Terry Glanville, the former mayor of Honiton. Glanville, a physician, designed a 10-lane, two-foot-long track with a damp cloth at the end to attract the insects towards the finish line.

mersmith, Harold Pinter is directing two of his short plays: the British premiere of "One for the Road," and a revival of the "Victoria Station" sketch first seen at the National a year or so ago.

The latter is a return to that kind of eerie jokiness that Pinter first patented back in the 1950s revues he wrote for Kenneth Williams. Its only two characters are a minicab controller (Roger Lloyd Pack) and his luckless driver (Alan Bates). The cab and its driver are deeply lost, possibly somewhere near where the Crystal Palace used to be before it burned down in 1936.

There may or may not be a body on the back seat, and if there is it may or may not still be alive. That, oddly enough, doesn't much matter. What does is the sense that the world may suddenly have come to an end leaving one cab driver and his boss desperately trying to make sense of what they have left.

But after that sharp reminder that Pinter can still do the jokes with the best of them, we get to the new piece, which is a sudden lurch into the territory of political interrogation. Bates is now some sort of police chief, with Lloyd Pack as his tortured victim. We also get glimpses of a raped wife (Jenny Quayne) and a murdered child (Stephen Kember) in a sequence of short sharp confrontations of a kind better and more thoughtfully done by Stoppard in "Every Good Boy Deserves Favour." This is a play about political terror in an unnamed police state, but curiously enough the familiar Pinter sense of menace is very much greater when contained in the domestic surroundings of "The Caretaker" or the commercial confines of a minicab office.

Meanwhile to the main Lyric Hammersmith stage Shared Experience has brought a lively account of Gogol's "Marriage," conceived here by Mike Alfreds as a kind of pre-bedroom farce in which a marriage is very much greater when contained in the domestic surroundings of "The Caretaker" or the commercial confines of a minicab office.

The original has admittedly always been more of a sketch than a play, concerned as it is with the attempts of Kocichkyov (wonderfully played by Philip Voss) to get his Oblomovish friend Podkolyosin (equally wonderfully played by James Smith) out of bed by himself and into bed with the appalling Agafya (even better played by Maggie Wells). Along the way there is a considerable amount of rambling around the superb junk-shop setting of Paul Dart, and, after the recent Lyric Hammersmith "Crime and Punishment" by the exiled Yuri Lyubimov, it is good to see that theater continuing to explore the byways of Russian dramatic literature.

Finally to the New End in Hampstead comes Foco Novo in a Roland Rees production of a first play by John Constable, called "Black Mass." This would seem to be saying that no matter how kinky Trinidad may get in carnival week, there is still nothing new the natives can show a Scottish rock singer. It's an interesting theory, but I would like to have seen it better done than buried deep in this 90-minute center through tribal rituals of blacks and whites. As a Third World crash course in random superstitions, it has all the qualities of a rapid coach tour around the region and about as much insight.

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INSIGHTS

Israelis and Religion: How Holy Is Holy?

Orthodox Jews Are Forcing Secular State to Confront a Crucial Issue

By Edward Walsh

Washington Post Service

PETAH TIQVA, Israel — It happened on a recent Saturday, the Jewish Sabbath, at the Café Gan Eden.

Rabbi Baruch Solomon, one of the city's two chief rabbis, led a group of protesters from a rally outside City Hall to the café. By the time the demonstration was over, the café was a shambles and the rabbi had been arrested, charged with inciting a riot.

It has been like that for weeks here, city officials say, a "carnival" of demonstrations and counterdemonstrations every Friday night and Saturday as the citizens of Petah Tiqva do battle over how strictly the Jewish law on keeping the Sabbath holy will be enforced.

The dispute was set off Feb. 5, when the City Council enacted legislation relaxing the ban on operating places of entertainment between sundown Friday and sundown Saturday, the hours of the Jewish Sabbath.

Five days later, the Heichal Theater began showing movies on Friday nights. The theater has been at the center of the debate, and the Café Gan Eden (the Garden of Eden), which reopened after renovations at about the same time, has been one of the auxiliary casualties. They are able to joke about it here, chuckling over lines like, "After the rabbi visited the Garden of Eden, the place looked like hell."

The Larger Question

But the battle of Petah Tiqva, while only a skirmish, is part of a larger dispute within Israeli society that many believe poses the most serious long-term threat to the Jewish state. It centers on a simple question that has never been directly confronted: What is to be the role of Jewish religious law and practice in the Jewish state?

The problem has been swept under the rug from early in this century, when the Zionist pioneers, many of them not only secular but fiercely anti-religious, came to Palestine, joining an existing community of devoutly religious Orthodox Jews.

David Ben-Gurion and the other founding fathers of the state of Israel finessed the problem, reaching an agreement with the religious community that the status quo that existed just before Israel declared independence in 1948 would prevail in the new state.

An uneasy peace between the religious and secular communities has held since then but has been punctuated by violent confrontations. There were fistfights on the streets of Jerusalem in the late 1950s after the city decided to open the first public swimming pool for both men and women, running counter to Orthodox practice against public mixing of the sexes.

Today, there is a fear in Israel that this long-standing split, inflamed by the workings of a political system that has given disproportionate power to a small party representing the Orthodox community, is growing more severe, with the two groups of Israelis being pulled further apart while extremists in both camps gain influence.

Ex-President's Warning

Such a warning came last year from outgoing President Yitzhak Navon in his final independence Day television address. Mr. Navon said the other divisions within Israeli society — for example, the ethnic split between Jews of Western origin and the newer community of North African and Middle Eastern immigrants — would work themselves out over time.

But on the religious-secular issue, Mr. Navon said, "The question is not if there will be arguments among us but if we will know how to conduct them. This question has become a central factor in our lives, in our ability to sustain democracy and, quite simply, to live with each other."

He added: "Unless people of good will in

both camps learn to talk with each other, I sadly foresee increasingly grave developments."

Mr. Navon is not alone in this gloomy forecast. Itzhak Galnoor, director of the Levi Eshkol Institute at Hebrew University, recalls fighting in the street battles with the Orthodox over the Jerusalem swimming pool. He said there has been an erosion of the political mechanisms that served as a bridge between the two communities.

"As a result, the distance between the two camps is widening," he said.

Mr. Navon issued his warning shortly after a particularly disturbing incident. On a Friday night, an Israeli inadvertently drove his car into Jerusalem's Mea Shearim neighborhood, a citi-

"The question is not if there will be arguments among us but if we will know how to conduct them."

del of the ultra-Orthodox, in violation of their ban against driving on the Sabbath. The car was stoned and the driver critically injured.

To prevent such incidents, Jerusalem police now barricade the streets leading into Mea Shearim during the Sabbath.

In their long black frock coats, black hats, beards and forelocks, the Orthodox of Mea Shearim are a familiar but still vaguely odd sight on the streets of Jerusalem. Most are of East European origin, their habits and practices rooted in the strict observance of the Sabbath, dietary and other Jewish laws followed by their ancestors in the Jewish communities of Eastern Europe.

Secular Jews in Israel say they are more than willing to allow the Orthodox and other Israelis to follow their religious practices in peace.

But the secular community argues that it is being squeezed by an increasingly aggressive Orthodox bloc that threatens more infringements on daily life. As an example, they point to the 1982 dispute over El Al, Israel's national airline, which was forced to halt Sabbath flights by a government in which the small Agudat Israel Party, representing the ultra-Orthodox, held the balance of power.

The danger, as many see it, is not just that the Orthodox will continue to press their demands for the adoption of religious laws governing daily life, but that there will also be a violent reaction from the secular majority.

Isolated incidents inflame the passions surrounding the issue. In one particularly grisly recent case, the body of a woman who had lived in Israel for years as a Jew but had never formally converted to Judaism was illegally dug up from a Jewish cemetery and reburied in a Moslem one.

The late-night exhumation, in which two extremist Orthodox men have been arrested, followed the ruling of a local rabbi that because she had not formally converted, she was ineligible to be buried in a Jewish cemetery. There was an uproar, and the body was reburied in its original resting place.

Leaders of the Orthodox community expressed shock and regret over the incident. Yet the cleavage in Israeli society is so deep that Jerusalem's mayor, Teddy Kollek, who has battled his city's large Orthodox community for almost two decades, dismissed their statements with contempt.

"I think a majority of Orthodox rabbis believe it was right to dig up that body," Mr. Kollek said.

More Pressing Matters

According to Moshe David Herr, professor of Jewish history at Hebrew University, Israel has never directly confronted this issue, because it has always had more pressing matters on its hands.

"The issue can't be avoided forever," he said. "It could be postponed this long for the reason that there was no peace between us and our [Arab] neighbors."

Because of these other issues, and because the two sides saw they needed each other, accommodations were reached. Even the most severely secular of the Zionists, Mr. Herr noted, needed to pay at least lip service to the Jewish religion or be faced with the uncomfortable questions: Why this place? Why was a Jewish homeland acceptable only in Palestine?

Most of the religious community saw in the course of 20th-century history, climaxing with the Holocaust, irrefutable evidence of the imperatives of Zionism. There grew in Palestine a

political movement that was both religious and Zionist, the forerunner of Israel's National Religious Party, which has been a part of virtually every government in the country's 36-year history.

The crowning achievement of the instinct for accommodation was the status-quo agreement engineered by Ben-Gurion on the eve of statehood. It was decided that individuals would be free to pursue their religious practices in private as they saw fit. Public questions, such as running buses on Saturdays, were to be frozen in time, with what prevailed before statehood continuing by common consent.

War-time Port for Allies

This has led to some anomalies in Israel today. During much of World War II, Mr. Herr said, the port of Haifa was the largest Mediterranean port controlled by the Allied powers. It was essential to the British, who governed Palestine then, that there be public transportation seven days a week in the port city.

Today, Haifa and some nearby towns are the only places in Israel where the buses run on Saturdays.

Similarly, no newspapers are published in Israel on the Sabbath, because Jewish publications in pre-statehood Palestine did not publish on Saturday. But the British operated the Palestine Broadcasting System every day, so today state-run Israeli radio and television have regular programming on the Sabbath.

From the beginning, politics and religion were intertwined in the Jewish state. The National Religious Party, which Mr. Galnoor describes as the traditional "bridge" between the two communities, was a regular partner of the ruling Labor Party.

In a gradual process that began after the 1967 war, Mr. Galnoor said, the National Religious Party began to lose power. Other parties that were also religious and Zionist sprang up around it, sapping its strength.

But the ultra-Orthodox bloc, although small, held steadily, and by 1977 the Agudat Israel Party, guardian of strict religious orthodoxy, was a key part of the government. Its four parliamentary votes could bring the government down.

Idea of Theocracy Rejected

Many critics of the Orthodox say the political leverage this has given to Agudat Israel is a primary source of the increased friction. There is resentment over the vast increase since 1977 in government payments to the country's yeshivas, the Orthodox Jewish seminaries whose students are exempt from military service.

Rabbi Menachem Porush, a leader of Agudat Israel in parliament, dismisses the criticism of his party as "false propaganda" by the Labor Party because of bitterness over the Orthodox

alliance with Labor's main rival, the Likud bloc. The "ultra-Orthodox," a term that Rabbi Porush says he rejects, do not wish to create a Jewish theocracy in Israel, but merely to return to the status quo of Ben-Gurion's day.

Critics of these Orthodox, who include many religiously observant Jews, charge that Agudat Israel will push its demands as far as it is allowed to. They point to the party's proposed law on archaeology, which would turn over to religious authorities the power to prevent excavation of sites that would endanger the sites of ancient Jewish burial grounds.

Israeli archaeologists say passage of the measure would mark the end of archaeology here.

The most contentious measure is a proposed amendment to the Law of Return, which grants automatic Israeli citizenship to any Jew or convert to Judaism. The proposal would restrict this to those converted according to the rites of Orthodox Judaism.

Obviously, it would affect only converts, but critics charge that it would sever the spiritual ties between Israel and all non-Orthodox Jews, including the vast majority of American Jews.

Both of these measures, and dozens of others like them, are part of the coalition agreement under which Agudat Israel agreed to join the Likud government in 1977 and 1981. Yet neither has been enacted, nor are they likely to be. Critics here say this is because in addition to their devotion to Jewish law, the leaders of the ultra-Orthodox are shrewd politicians who know how far they can push the non-Orthodox majority.

'Sacred' Soccer Matches

"Soccer is more sacred than the Sabbath," said Mordechai Wirshubski, a gadfly opposition member of parliament and an outspoken critic of Orthodox leaders. He noted that every Saturday, even in Jerusalem, popular soccer matches are held in flagrant violation of the Sabbath law.

As in other religious disputes, it was politics that touched off the Petah Tiqva conflict. In municipal elections last fall, the local Labor Party and its secular allies made gains and were able to form a governing coalition. The city's "religious front" was shut out of power and could not prevent passage of the law relaxing the regulations on Sabbath entertainment.

Almost since that day, according to Dan Ben-Gurion, the spokesman for Dov Tavori, the Labor Party mayor of Petah Tiqva, the mayor has had a 24-hour police guard because of threats. City Hall has been besieged by a number of bomb scares, and other municipal officials and their families have been threatened.

Avi Oren, a Petah Tiqva lawyer and one of the founders of a citizens' group that pushed for the change in the law, said the parents of Petah Tiqva got tired of seeing their children run off every Friday night to the pleasures of nearby Tel Aviv, which by Israeli standards is a wide-open city on the Sabbath.

"We don't force them [the Orthodox] to go to movies or prevent them from going to synagogues, so I don't see any reason why they should prevent us from having our entertainments," Mr. Oren said. "We see it as a fight for our civil rights."

There is evidence that more and more Israelis are seeing the long-standing conflict in these terms. Last week, the formation of a new Movement Against Religious Coercion was announced in Jerusalem.

Mr. Herr of Hebrew University said it may be years before Israel directly confronts the religious issue and seriously attempts to come to terms with all the questions that have been put aside during the country's early struggles. In the meantime, he said, much will depend on whether the old instinct for accommodation prevails in the face of increasing polarization.

But sooner or later, Mr. Herr said, "the question of religious identity will arise, because for an old people you can't create a new idea."

French Connection Loses Out To Third World as Asia Takes Over Marseille's Narcotics Role

By John Vinocur

New York Times Service

MARSEILLE — Ten years after its high point, the French Connection heroin traffic between Marseille and the United States is still. Narcotics investigators say much of its commerce comes from the same kind of transfer of skills to the Third World that has undercut Europe's steel, textile and shipbuilding industries.

According to the investigators, the Asian producers of the morphine base used in making heroin, once little more than subcontractors hired out to the French Connection, have become manufacturers themselves, with Pakistani suppliers accounting for 80 percent of the heroin that reaches the East Coast of the United States.

Greater efforts by the French police and the control of opium poppy planting in Turkey disrupted the French Connection in 1973, but it is the Third World's competence in making heroin, the investigators say, that has blocked a major resurgence of the Marseille export traffic.

The development contains a brutal irony: As the French Connection shriveled, France, and the city of Marseille in particular, have experienced sharp increases in drug use and narcotics-related deaths. A country that once considered heroin solely as an American social problem, France now must deal with narcotics coming from manufacturers who have gone over the heads of the French-Corsican Mafia.

Uncertain Calm

"Why sell a kilo of morphine base to a French operator when you know how to make it into heroin yourself?" said Nicholas Panella, the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration's agent-in-charge for France.

"We haven't had a seizure of a kilo in the Marseille area in three years," he said, "and there hasn't been a grain of French heroin in the States in a very long time. The morphine base doesn't arrive. In the old days, a month wouldn't go by without a hit. In the meanwhile, the French police have gotten very good, while the Pakistanis, the Lebanese, the Syrians, the Thais got into what you could call manufacturing."

Compared with the early 1970s when U.S.-French diplomatic relations were strained after American officials accused the French of ignoring the drug traffic, ties between the narcotics agencies of the two countries are now excellent. "These days," Mr. Panella said, "we mostly pass along information, and in Marseille we do a lot of watching."

But the quiet is uncertain here. A seaborne port city, Marseille has a tradition of organized crime that provided New York with up to \$2 billion worth of heroin a year in the early 1970s.

Traffickers Leave Jail

In 1980 and 1981, there were a series of what appeared to be attempts to reconstitute elements of the French Connection. Two labs were raided by police and the arrests that followed included men with involvement in the old Marseille-New York network.

The French police are extremely reticent about discussing the possibility of new heroin production because narcotics are a sensitive political issue in a country whose chief national law enforcement official, Interior Minister Gaston Defferre, is also the mayor of Marseille.

But there are a number of elements leading to some concern in Marseille. Mr. Panella noted that of the 100 or so men convicted during the French Connection years, "most are all out of jail now, and a number of them, the Marseille people who were arrested in the U.S., probably have built up their relations and access in America."

At the same time, sources close to the French police have pointed out that organized crime in the Marseille area lost a major source of revenue in the last year after the government banned slot machines, a business largely controlled by the underworld.

It is felt the need for cash to support other ventures could push a return to heroin production. One of the anomalies of the situation in France, according to the narcotics investigators, is that virtually all heroin sales in Marseille are controlled by a Tunisian group without direct ties to the traditional French underworld.

Questions Raised

The French Interior Ministry puts the street value of its national heroin seizures at about \$750 million in 1983, an increase of about 70 percent. Since it figures the size of the overall drug traffic to be at least 10 times the volume of the heroin it has seized, there are questions raised among the investigators about what is holding the old French producers out of such a lucrative market.

The investigators' own answer is in two parts. The first is that they believe the French Connection no longer has the energy, the sources of supply, or the sense of impunity that made its control of the traffic an institution until 10 years ago. The second is that the first conclusion may be out of date.

In a statement to the government last month, Joseph Franceschi, the second-ranking Interior Ministry official, announced that the French narcotics bureau's network in Asia would be reinforced. The document did not say so, but the investigators have been checking reports that French Connection figures are now working on organizing network and cooperative ventures with Pakistan, Thailand, Chinese and Burmese producers.



Marseille's harbor

Private Agencies Taking More Active Role in Aid to the Third World

By Marvin Howe

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Private and voluntary agencies are playing an increasingly active role in foreign aid.

They serve as channels for government money in countries where normal aid distribution might face problems, and they fill in gaps where there is no official aid, as in Nicaragua and Ethiopia.

A group of volunteer doctors from Iowa set up field clinics for villagers in Yucatán, Mexico. People from Massachusetts helped 3,000 dairy farmers in Colombia increase milk production through modern techniques. A group in Michigan introduced Japanese quail to the Dominican Republic; the birds require less feed than chickens.

All these volunteers belong to a private grassroots organization, Partners of the Americas, which is establishing strong personal ties between citizen groups in the United States and Latin America while helping to improve the quality of life in many Latin communities.

The main value of private agencies is that they can survive and provide continuing people-to-people relations, independent of strains at the government level, said Gary J. Neelman, national chairman of Partners of the Americas. "Partners have survived 20 changes of government in Bolivia, both left and right."

List of Successes

Other private agencies active in international development assistance and relief include Catholic Relief Services, Church World Service, CARE, Save the Children Federation, World Vision Relief Organization, American Jewish Joint Distribution, American Friends Service Committee, World Neighbors, Codel, Africare, Mennonite Economic Development Associates, Oxfam, Salvation Army World Service Office, Technoserve and Meals for Millions-Food From Hunger Foundation.

Despite criticism of some of their activities, the private groups have a long list of successes, from getting food to famine-ridden Africa to introducing community development in Latin America.

The U.S. government aid organization, the Agency for International Development, often comes under criticism for a variety of reputed shortcomings. Among the criticisms are that AID puts too much emphasis on security and that it is guilty of political favoritism, mismanagement and inefficient bureaucracy.

John W. Sowell, president of the Overseas Development Council, an independent research group, said recently that the two major criticisms generally leveled against U.S. foreign aid are that it falls far below levels given by European countries and that it is not focused on the poorer countries.

Charts published by the council show that the United States is second to last in percentage aid levels among the 17 members of the Development Assistance Committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

According to the charts, it has contributed a yearly average of 0.2 percent of gross national product since 1978. The poorest countries received 64 cents a person in official U.S. economic aid in 1980, middle-level countries such as Egypt received \$2.12 a person and the richest aid recipients, including Israel, got \$11.18. These figures were on a total of \$3.53 billion in bilateral economic assistance.

Most private agencies, even those heavily fi-

nanced by AID, are unhappy about the direction of U.S. foreign aid and would like to have more of a voice on policy, according to leaders of many voluntary organizations.

Concern Over Reports

Conversations with these leaders showed deep concern especially over the results of the report by the President's Bipartisan Commission on Central America, which called for extensive aid for the region, and the recent report by the Commission on Security and Economic Assistance concluding that "economic and military assistance must be closely integrated."

Private and voluntary organizations, often

referred to as PVOs, have also been criticized. The National Council of Churches was accused by conservatives last year of supporting armed revolutions and other political activity by contributing to a literacy campaign in Nicaragua and giving economic aid to Vietnam.

The council said overseas aid was used "only for humanitarian purposes" and sent in consultation with churches in the countries involved.

"There's always some tension between AID and the PVOs because we have different objectives," said Thomas McKay, director of private and voluntary cooperation for AID. "The PVOs do serve as a very important delivery mechanism, particularly for disaster relief, and are getting better at providing long-term development assistance with U.S. government help."

Congress recently decided that for certain countries, such as Haiti and Zaire, government money should go through private agencies because of concern that otherwise it would not get to the people who need it. Mr. McKay said. He said private agencies also distributed government aid to islands in the South Pacific where AID does not have bilateral programs.

Partners of the Americas was founded 20 years ago as a self-help program under President John F. Kennedy's Alliance for Progress. In 1970 it became a private organization. Under its auspices, there are partnerships between citizen groups in 46 U.S. states, 27 Latin and Caribbean countries and 19 states in Brazil.

Village Schools Built

Mr. Neelman, who is from Utah, is particularly proud of the Utah-Bolivia partnership. Since 1969, Partners have built 117 village schools in the Altiplano — a high plateau in the Andes mostly in western Bolivia — mainly through a fund-raising campaign by fifth-graders and sixth-graders in Utah and the labor of the Bolivian villagers.

Now a "project for 1,000 wells" has been started to help Bolivia through what has been described as its worst drought ever. In the Altiplano 1.5 million subsistence farmers have lost much of their livestock and crops.

"We just tell the people of Utah that El Niño, that freak wind which has changed weather patterns everywhere, brought us all the water that should go to Bolivia and so they must finance well-drilling equipment," said Mr. Neelman, who is vice president of United Press International for Latin America and the Caribbean.

Other Partners were engaged in 1,300 projects last year, most operating on grants of \$5,000 or less.

The Alabama-Guatemala Partners have built a five-mile (eight-kilometer) artificial reef with wrecked cars, cement blocks and other debris to make a new breeding ground for fish.

The Vermont-Honduras Partners started a

three-year program last year to help hillside farmers upgrade subsistence farming with simple technologies such as contouring, crop rotation, organic fertilizers and gravity irrigation. The program began with 15 Honduran farmers, and each has promised to train four of his neighbors.

Shipments to Nicaragua

Although the United States has cut off aid to the leftist regime in Nicaragua, the Partners in Wisconsin are sending regular shipments of medical supplies to Nicaraguans and working on a long-range project of food preservation through low-cost solar dryers.

World Neighbors, based in Oklahoma City, also promotes self-help in the Third World. Operating in 21 countries, mainly in Latin America and Africa, the group helps set up farm cooperatives and savings and loan associations, offers training in developing cottage industries and marketing, and assists in agricultural extension, public health and family planning.

Unlike the main voluntary agencies, World Neighbors is supported solely by private contributions and grants and does not accept U.S. government financing.

Private organizations are active in Lebanon, among them Catholic Relief Services. Joseph Curtin, program director for Lebanon, said the country's most urgent need after years of war was reconstruction of hospitals, schools, old people's homes, schools for the deaf and blind, and mental hospitals.

"It's very important that relief agencies remain in Lebanon, regardless of how hopeless the situation may seem," Mr. Curtin said. "As a foreign private organization, Catholic Relief Services can be completely neutral, serving everyone, both Christians and Moslems, and accepted by all. Furthermore, we can provide an American face other than that of the U.S. military and political presence."

Other Private Agencies

Since 1977, Catholic Relief Services has put \$16 million — half from U.S. government grants — into relief and reconstruction in Lebanon.

As of Sept. 30, 1983, there were 167 private and voluntary agencies registered with AID and thereby eligible to apply for government cash, food and other support. At that time, the voluntary agencies reported receiving private contributions totaling \$1.06 billion. Government support to the agencies in the form of grants, contracts, food, freight and property totaled \$731 million.

There are other private agencies not registered with AID. The government-supported Technical Assistance Information Clearing House publishes a directory listing 497 nonprofit organizations involved in development

assistance abroad and is said to have a list of 900 agencies.

The main private organizations are grouped under two umbrella associations that are poised to merge to form a new entity.

The American Council of Voluntary Agencies for Foreign Service, with 48 members, founded in 1943 as a forum for cooperative agencies dealing with relief and refugee service. In the late 1970s a group of small agencies concerned with economic development that had set up Private Agencies in International Development, which now has 100 members.

"I believe the PVOs, in all their diversity, play a far greater role if they speak with one voice," said David L. Guyer, President of S.C. Children's Federation, which has been a leader in the move toward merger.

Drought in Africa

Several large, well-known agencies are working against the drought that has hit many parts of Africa. Although all the agencies are increasingly development-oriented and wary about effects of food programs, they agree on urgent need for food relief in Africa. The United States has approved an \$84-million emergency food program for Africa and is working to get private agencies to carry it out.

"The drought disaster which hit Ethiopia 6 years ago has spread to most of the continent the past 18 months," said Philip Johnston, executive director of CARE. He warned that starvation was "just around the corner in Ghana" and other countries.

CARE, founded in 1945 to help postwar Europe, has been working with refugees and development aid in the Third World since 1949. Experienced in handling food relief, it has received requests from the governments of Somalia, Chad and, most recently, Mozambique and Mauritania to coordinate international relief assistance.

Another source of aid is the Interchurch Relief Operation for Refugees in Somalia. Church World Service, a Protestant and Eastern Orthodox group, as well as Catholic Relief Services and Lutheran World Relief pooled resources for the first time, not only in food aid but also development projects such as irrigation and reforestation.

"Three years ago, the death rate at bi among the refugees was one in four because malnutrition in the camps, but now the problem has been resolved," said Willis Logan, director of the Africa office of Church World Service. Church World Service issued a special appeal last summer for \$6.5 million to send food aid, countries including Mozambique, Mauritania, southern India, Pakistan, Bolivia, Peru, Brazil and Argentina. The response has been swift, agency spokesman said. The churches have already raised \$2 million.



Alicia del Villar de Blanco, an official of Partners of the Americas, and a farmer inspect corn in Yucatán on a cooperative farm run by 14 families.

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NYSE Most Actives									
AT&T	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Vol.	High	Low	Close
IBM	1,234,567	120.50	119.75	120.00	+0.25	IBM	1,234,567	120.50	119.75
GE	987,654	45.20	44.80	45.00	+0.20	GE	987,654	45.20	44.80
Amgen	876,543	15.10	14.90	15.00	+0.10	Amgen	876,543	15.10	14.90
Amgen	765,432	12.30	12.10	12.20	+0.10	Amgen	765,432	12.30	12.10
Amgen	654,321	10.40	10.20	10.30	+0.10	Amgen	654,321	10.40	10.20
Amgen	543,210	8.50	8.30	8.40	+0.10	Amgen	543,210	8.50	8.30
Amgen	432,109	7.60	7.40	7.50	+0.10	Amgen	432,109	7.60	7.40
Amgen	321,098	6.70	6.50	6.60	+0.10	Amgen	321,098	6.70	6.50
Amgen	210,987	5.80	5.60	5.70	+0.10	Amgen	210,987	5.80	5.60
Amgen	109,876	4.90	4.70	4.80	+0.10	Amgen	109,876	4.90	4.70

NYSE Drifts in Narrow Range

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The New York Stock Exchange drifted in a narrow range Tuesday as investors studied the interest-rate outlook.

Trading was quiet. Interest rates also fluctuated erratically in the credit markets, with the Treasury beginning a large-scale offering of debt securities. All told, the agency is scheduled to come to market with \$15 billion in bonds and notes this week.

Brokers said American Telephone & Telegraph's formal entry into the computer business stirred some early interest.

The Dow Jones average of 30 industrials rose 1.36 to 1,154.31.

Advances and declines ran about even on the New York Stock Exchange. Big Board volume totaled 73.67 million shares, against 69.07 million in the previous session.

Analysts said while the trading pace was up from Monday's level, the turnover was not exceptional because many investors were confused about the course of interest rates and uncertain about Federal Reserve credit policy.

The market got an early boost when federal funds rates, which banks charge on another for overnight loans, dropped to 9% percent after climbing to 10 1/4 percent in the past week.

This surprising development occurred amid speculation that the Fed was about to tighten credit because of a rise in the bank prime lending rate, a money-supply surge and other factors.

Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan said the fed funds drop indicated that the Fed might not have to tighten credit as much as some experts

had feared. He also said the economy would live with the recent rise in rates.

The Fed's chairman, Paul A. Volcker, told the Senate Banking Committee that he was not surprised that interest rates have risen recently in light of rising credit demand and a high rate of economic growth.

Mr. Volcker, speaking at the Fed's Open Market Committee met, also reiterated previous statements that he believed interest rates would decline if Congress voted to cut the federal budget deficit.

The Fed chief said Argentina's debt problems could have some credit implications in the near future but said he was encouraged by developments to resolve the difficulty.

Analysts appeared to be split about the direction of the market, which has seen a steady decline in three weeks after plunging through much of January and February.

AT&T was one of the most active NYSE-listed issues. AT&T entered the general-purpose computer business with the introduction of six models.

IBM, which has been bracing for the AT&T competition, was active and higher most of the day. So was Digital Equipment, which lost 2 1/2 percent on reports the AT&T models would compete with its products.

Citicorp was active. Citicorp offered to buy back all of its 5 1/2 percent convertible subordinated notes due 2000 at \$950 per \$1,000 principle notes plus accrued interest.

LTV, which has received tentative government approval to acquire Republic Steel, was active. Republic was higher at one time.

Tuesday's NYSE Closing

Vol. of 4 A.M. 73,670,000
Prev. 4 A.M. Vol. 69,070,000
Prev. Consolidated Close \$25,750

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

AMEX Dories			
Class	High	Low	Close
Advanced	12.25	12.10	12.15
Declined	12.10	12.00	12.05
Unchanged	12.00	11.90	11.95
Total Issues	12.25	12.10	12.15
New Issues	12.25	12.10	12.15
Volume down	12.25	12.10	12.15

NASDAQ Index			
Class	High	Low	Close
Composite	245.10	244.50	244.80
Industrials	245.10	244.50	244.80
Finance	245.10	244.50	244.80
Utilities	245.10	244.50	244.80
Stocks	245.10	244.50	244.80
Transp.	245.10	244.50	244.80

AMEX Most Actives			
Vol.	High	Low	Close
Amgen	1,234,567	120.50	119.75
Amgen	987,654	45.20	44.80
Amgen	876,543	15.10	14.90
Amgen	765,432	12.30	12.10
Amgen	654,321	10.40	10.20
Amgen	543,210	8.50	8.30
Amgen	432,109	7.60	7.40
Amgen	321,098	6.70	6.50
Amgen	210,987	5.80	5.60
Amgen	109,876	4.90	4.70

Standard & Poor's Index			
Class	High	Low	Close
Industrials	127.77	127.60	127.77
Finance	127.77	127.60	127.77
Utilities	127.77	127.60	127.77
Composite	127.77	127.60	127.77

Dow Jones Bond Averages			
Class	High	Low	Close
Bonds	68.25	68.10	68.15
Utilities	68.25	68.10	68.15
Industrials	68.25	68.10	68.15

AMEX Stock Index			
High	Low	Close	Chg.
29.60	29.50	29.55	+0.05

17 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	High	Low	Close	Chg.
A											
29.60	1018	1018	AAR				22	220	195	195	+
29.50	1018	1018	ACF				22	220	195	195	+
29.40	14.00	22.00	AD				22	220	195	195	+
29.30	22.00	22.00	ADP				22	220	195	195	+
29.20	13.00	22.00	ADP				22	220	195	195	+
29.10	13.00	22.00	ADP				22	220	195	195	+
29.00	13.00	22.00	ADP				22	220	195	195	+
28.90	13.00	22.00	ADP				22	220	195	195	+
28.80	13.00	22.00	ADP				22	220	195	195	+
28.70	13.00	22.00	ADP				22	220	195	195	+
28.60	13.00	22.00	ADP				22	220	195	195	+
28.50	13.00	22.00	ADP				22	220	195	195	+
28.40	13.00	22.00	ADP				22	220	195	195	+
28.30	13.00	22.00	ADP				22	220	195	195	+
28.20	13.00	22.00	ADP				22	220	195	195	+
28.10	13.00	22.00	ADP				22	220	195	195	+
28.00	13.00	22.00	ADP				22	220	195	195	+
27.90	13.00	22.00	ADP				22	220	195	195	+
27.80	13.00	22.00	ADP				22	220	195	195	+
27.70	13.00	22.00	ADP				22	220	195	195	+
27.60	13.00	22.00	ADP				22	220	195	195	+
27.50	13.00	22.00	ADP				22	220	195	195	+
27.40	13.00	22.00	ADP				22	220	195	195	+
27.30	13.00	22.00	ADP				22	220	195	195	+
27.20	13.00	22.00	ADP				22	220	195	195	+
27.10	13.00	22.00	ADP				22	220	195	195	+
27.00	13.00	22.00	ADP				22	220	195	195	+
26.90	13.00	22.00	ADP				22	220	195	195	+
26.80	13.00	22.00	ADP				22	220	195	195	+
26.70	13.00	22.00	ADP				22	220	195	195	+
26.60	13.00	22.00	ADP				22	220	195	195	+
26.50	13.00	22.00	ADP				22	220	195	195	+
26.40	13.00	22.00	ADP				22	220	195	195	+
26.30	13.00	22.00	ADP				22	220	195	195	+
26.20	13.00	22.00	ADP				22	220	195	195	+
26.10	13.00	22.00	ADP				22	220	195	195	+
26.00	13.00	22.00	ADP				22	220	195	195	+
25.90	13.00	22.00	ADP				22	220	195	195	+
25.80	13.00	22.00	ADP				22	220	195	195	+
25.70	13.00	22.00	ADP				22	220	195	195	+
25.60	13.00	22.00	ADP				22	220	195	195	+
25.50	13.00	22.00	ADP				22	220	195	195	+
25.40	13.00	22.00	ADP				22	220	195	195	+
25.30	13.00	22.00	ADP				22	220	195	195	+
25.20	13.00	22.00	ADP				22	220	195	195	+
25.10	13.00	22.00	ADP				22	220	195	195	+
25.00	13.00	22.00	ADP				22	220	195	195	+
24.90	13.00	22.00	ADP				22	220	195	195	+
24.80	13.00	22.00	ADP				22	220	195	195	+
24.70	13.00	22.00	ADP				22	220	195	195	+
24.60	13.00	22.00	ADP				22	220	195	195	+
24.50	13.00	22.00	ADP				22	220	195	195	+
24.40	13.00	22.00	ADP				22	220	195	195	+
24.30	13.00	22.00	ADP				22	220	195	195	+
24.20	13.00	22.00	ADP				22	220	195	195	+
24.10	13.00	22.00	ADP				22	220	195	195	+
24.00	13.00	22.00	ADP				22	220	195	195	+
23.90	13.00	22.00	ADP				22	220	195	195	+
23.80	13.00	22.00	ADP				22	220	195	195	+
23.70	13.00	22.00	ADP				22	220	195	195	+
23.60	13.00	22.00	ADP				22	220	195	195	+
23.50	13.00	22.00	ADP				22	220	195	195	+
23.40	13.00	22.00	ADP				22	220	195	195	+
23.30	13.00	22.00	ADP				22	220	195	195	+
23.20	13.00	22.00	ADP				22	220	195	195	+
23.10	13.00	22.00	ADP				22	220	195	195	+
23.00	13.00	22.00	ADP				22	220	195	195	+
22.90	13.00	22.00	ADP				22	220	195	195	+
22.80	13.00	22.00	ADP				22	220	195	195	+
22.70	13.00	22.00	ADP				22	220	195	195	+
22.60	13.00	22.00	ADP				22	220	195	195	+
22.50	13.00	22.00	ADP				22	220	195	195	+
22.40	13.00	22.00	ADP				22	220	195	195	+
22.30	13.00	22.00	ADP				22	220	195	195	+
22.20	13.00	22.00	ADP				22	220	195	195	+
22.10	13.00	22.00	ADP				22	220	195	195	+
22.00	13.00	22.00	ADP				22	220	195	195	+
21.90	13.00	22.00	ADP				22	220	195	195	+
21.80	13.00	22.00	ADP				22	220	195	195	+
21.70	13.00	22.00	ADP				22	220	195	195	+
21.60	13.00	22.00	ADP				22	220	195	195	+
21.50	13.00	22.00	ADP				22	220	195	195	+
21.40	13.00	22.00	ADP				22	220	195	195	+
21.30	13.00	22.00	ADP				22	220	195	195	+
21.20	13.00	22.00	ADP				22	220	195	195	+
21.10	13.00	22.00	ADP				22	220	195	195	+
21.00	13.00	22.00	ADP				22	220	195	195	+
20.90	13.00	22.00	ADP				22	220	195	195	+
20.80	13.00	22.00	ADP				22	220	195	195	+
20.70	13.00	22.00	ADP				22	220	195	195	+
20.60	13.00	22.00	ADP				22	220	195	195	+
20.50	13.00	22.00	ADP				22	220	195	195	+
20.40	13.00	22.00	ADP				22	220	195	195	+
20.30	13.00	22.00	ADP				22	220	195	195	+
20.20	13.00	22.00	ADP				22	220	195	195	+
20.10	13.00	22.00	ADP				22	220	195	195	+
20.00	13.00	22.00	ADP				22	220	195	195	+
19.90	13.00	22.00	ADP				22	220	195	195	+
19.80	13.00	22.00	ADP				22	220	195	195	+
19.70	13.00	22.00	ADP				22	220	195	195	+
19.60	13.00	22.00	ADP				22	220	195	195	+
19.50	13.00	22.00	ADP				22	220	195	195	+
19.40	13.00	22.00	ADP				22	220	195	195	+
19.30	13.00	22.00	ADP				22	220	195	195	+
19.20	13.00	22.00	ADP				22	220	195	195	+
19.10	13.00	22.00	ADP				22	220	195	195	+
19.00	13.00	22.00	ADP				22	220	195	195	+
18.90	13.00	22.00	ADP				22	220	195	195	+
18.80	13.00	22.00	ADP				22	220	195	195	+
18.70	13.00	22.00	ADP				22	220	195	195	+
18.60	13.00	22.00	ADP				22	220	195	195	+
18.50	13.00	22.00	ADP				22	220	195	195	+
18.40	13.00	22.00	ADP				22	220	195	195	+
18.30	13.00	22.00	ADP				22	220	195	195	+
18.20	13.00	22.00	ADP				22	220	195	195	+
18.10	13.00	22.00	ADP				22	220	195	195	+
18.00	13.00	22.00	ADP				22	220	195	195	+
17.90	13.00	22.00	ADP				22	220	195	195	+
17.80	13.00	22.00	ADP				22	220	195	195	+
17.70	13.00	22.00	ADP				22	220	195	195	+
17.60	13.00	22.00	ADP				22	220	195	195	+
17.50	13.00	22.00	ADP				22	220	195	195	+
17.40	13.00	22.00	ADP				22	220	195	195	+
17.30	13.00	22.00	ADP				22	220	195	195	+
17.20	13.00	22.00	ADP				22	220	195	195	+
17.10	13.00	22.00	ADP				22	220	195	195	+
17.00	13.00	22.00	ADP				22	220	195	195	+
16.90	13.00	22.00	ADP				22	220	195	195	+
16.80	13.00	22.00	ADP				22	220	195	195	+
16.70	13.00	22.00	ADP				22	220	195	195	+
16.60	13.00	22.00	ADP				22	220	195	195	+
16.50	13.00	22.00	ADP				22	220	195	195	+
16.40	13.00	22.00	ADP				22	220	195	195	+
16.30	13.00	22.00	ADP				22	220	195	195	+
16.20	13.00	22.00	ADP				22	220	195	195	+
16.10	13.00	22.00	ADP				22	220	195	195	+
16.00	13.00	22.00	ADP				22	220	195	195	+
15.90	13.00	22.00	ADP				22	220	195	195	+
15.80											

B											
17	BAC	40	40	40	15	15%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%
27	Baltim	52	52	52	10	10%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%
37	Barn	10	10	10	10	10%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%
47	Bell	10	10	10	10	10%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%
57	Bell	10	10	10	10	10%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%
67	Bell	10	10	10	10	10%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%
77	Bell	10	10	10	10	10%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%
87	Bell	10	10	10	10	10%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%
97	Bell	10	10	10	10	10%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%
107	Bell	10	10	10	10	10%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%
117	Bell	10	10	10	10	10%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%
127	Bell	10	10	10	10	10%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%
137	Bell	10	10	10	10	10%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%
147	Bell	10	10	10	10	10%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%
157	Bell	10	10	10	10	10%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%
167	Bell	10	10	10	10	10%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%
177	Bell	10	10	10	10	10%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%
187	Bell	10	10	10	10	10%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%
197	Bell	10	10	10	10	10%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%
207	Bell	10	10	10	10	10%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%
217	Bell	10	10	10	10	10%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%
227	Bell	10	10	10	10	10%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%
237	Bell	10	10	10	10	10%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%
247	Bell	10	10	10	10	10%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%
257	Bell	10	10	10	10	10%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%
267	Bell	10	10	10	10	10%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%
277	Bell	10	10	10	10	10%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%
287	Bell	10	10	10	10	10%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%
297	Bell	10	10	10	10	10%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%
307	Bell	10	10	10	10	10%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%
317	Bell	10	10	10	10	10%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%
327	Bell	10	10	10	10	10%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%
337	Bell	10	10	10	10	10%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%
347	Bell	10	10	10	10	10%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%
357	Bell	10	10	10	10	10%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%
367	Bell	10	10	10	10	10%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%
377	Bell	10	10	10	10	10%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%
387	Bell	10	10	10	10	10%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%
397	Bell	10	10	10	10	10%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%
407	Bell	10	10	10	10	10%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%
417	Bell	10	10	10	10	10%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%
427	Bell	10	10	10	10	10%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%
437	Bell	10	10	10	10	10%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%
447	Bell	10	10	10	10	10%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%
457	Bell	10	10	10	10	10%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%
467	Bell	10	10	10	10	10%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%
477	Bell	10	10	10	10	10%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%
487	Bell	10	10	10	10	10%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%
497	Bell	10	10	10	10	10%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%
507	Bell	10	10	10	10	10%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%
517	Bell	10	10	10	10	10%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%
527	Bell	10	10	10	10	10%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%
537	Bell	10	10	10	10	10%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%
547	Bell	10	10	10	10	10%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%
557	Bell	10	10	10	10	10%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%
567	Bell	10	10	10	10	10%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%
577	Bell	10	10	10	10	10%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%
587	Bell	10	10	10	10	10%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%
597	Bell	10	10	10	10	10%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%
607	Bell	10	10	10	10	10%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%
617	Bell	10	10	10	10	10%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%
627	Bell	10	10	10	10	10%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%
637	Bell	10	10	10	10	10%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%
647	Bell	10	10	10	10	10%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%
657	Bell	10	10	10	10	10%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%
667	Bell	10	10	10	10	10%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%
677	Bell	10	10	10	10	10%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%
687	Bell	10	10	10	10	10%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%
697	Bell	10	10	10	10	10%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%
707	Bell	10	10	10	10	10%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%
717	Bell	10	10	10	10	10%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%
727	Bell	10	10	10	10	10%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%
737	Bell	10	10	10	10	10%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%
747	Bell	10	10	10	10	10%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%
757	Bell	10	10	10	10	10%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%
767	Bell	10	10	10	10	10%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%
777	Bell	10	10	10	10	10%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%
787	Bell	10	10	10	10	10%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%
797	Bell	10	10	10	10	10%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%
807	Bell	10	10	10	10	10%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%
817	Bell	10	10	10	10	10%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%
827	Bell	10	10	10	10	10%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%
837	Bell	10	10	10	10	10%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%
847	Bell	10	10	10	10	10%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%
857	Bell	10	10	10	10	10%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%
867	Bell	10	10	10	10	10%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%
877	Bell	10	10	10	10	10%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%
887	Bell	10	10	10	10	10%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%
897	Bell	10	10	10	10	10%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%
907	Bell	10	10	10	10	10%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%
917	Bell	10	10	10	10	10%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%
927	Bell	10	10	10	10	10%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%
937	Bell	10	10	10	10	10%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%
947	Bell	10	10	10	10	10%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%
957	Bell	10	10	10	10	10%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%
967	Bell	10	10	10	10	10%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%
977	Bell	10	10	10	10	10%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%
987	Bell	10	10	10	10	10%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%
997	Bell	10	10	10	10	10%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%
1007	Bell	10	10	10	10	10%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%

27.60	27.50	27.55	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
27.50	27.40	27.45	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
27.40	27.30	27.35	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
27.30	27.20	27.25	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
27.20	27.10	27.15	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
27.10	27.00	27.05	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
27.00	26.90	26.95	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
26.90	26.80	26.85	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
26.80	26.70	26.75	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
26.70	26.60	26.65	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
26.60	26.50	26.55	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
26.50	26.40	26.45	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
26.40	26.30	26.35	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
26.30	26.20	26.25	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
26.20	26.10	26.15	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
26.10	26.00	26.05	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
26.00	25.90	25.95	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
25.90	25.80	25.85	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
25.80	25.70	25.75	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
25.70	25.60	25.65	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
25.60	25.50	25.55	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
25.50	25.40	25.45	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
25.40	25.30	25.35	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
25.30	25.20	25.25	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
25.20	25.10	25.15	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
25.10	25.00	25.05	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
25.00	24.90	24.95	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
24.90	24.80	24.85	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
24.80	24.70	24.75	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
24.70	24.60	24.65	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
24.60	24.50	24.55	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
24.50	24.40	24.45	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
24.40	24.30	24.35	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
24.30	24.20	24.25	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
24.20	24.10	24.15	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
24.10	24.00	24.05	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
24.00	23.90	23.95	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
23.90	23.80	23.85	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
23.80	23.70	23.75	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
23.70	23.60	23.65	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
23.60	23.50	23.55	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
23.50	23.40	23.45	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
23.40	23.30	23.35	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
23.30	23.20	23.25	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
23.20	23.10	23.15	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
23.10	23.00	23.05	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
23.00	22.90	22.95	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
22.90	22.80	22.85	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
22.80	22.70	22.75	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
22.70	22.60	22.65	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
22.60	22.50	22.55	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
22.50	22.40	22.45	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
22.40	22.30	22.35	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
22.30	22.20	22.25	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
22.20	22.10	22.15	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
22.10	22.00	22.05	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
22.00	21.90	21.95	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
21.90	21.80	21.85	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
21.80	21.70	21.75	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
21.70	21.60	21.65	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
21.60	21.50	21.55	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
21.50	21.40	21.45	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
21.40	21.30	21.35	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
21.30	21.20	21.25	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
21.20	21.10	21.15	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
21.10	21.00	21.05	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
21.00	20.90	20.95	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
20.90	20.80	20.85	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
20.80	20.70	20.75	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
20.70	20.60	20.65	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
20.60	20.50	20.55	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
20.50	20.40	20.45	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
20.40	20.30	20.35	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
20.30	20.20	20.25	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
20.20	20.10	20.15	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
20.10	20.00	20.05	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
20.00	19.90	19.95	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
19.90	19.80	19.85	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
19.80	19.70	19.75	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
19.70	19.60	19.65	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
19.60	19.50	19.55	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
19.50	19.40	19.45	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
19.40	19.30	19.35	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
19.30	19.20	19.25	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
19.20	19.10	19.15	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
19.10	19.00	19.05	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
19.00	18.90	18.95	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
18.90	18.80	18.85	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
18.80	18.70	18.75	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
18.70	18.60	18.65	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
18.60	18.50	18.55	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
18.50	18.40	18.45	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
18.40	18.30	18.35	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
18.30	18.20	18.25	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
18.20	18.10	18.15	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
18.10	18.00	18.05	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
18.00	17.90	17.95	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
17.90	17.80	17.85	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
17.80	17.70	17.75	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
17.70	17.60	17.65	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
17.60	17.50	17.55	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
17.50	17.40	17.45	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
17.40	17.30	17.35	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
17.30	17.20	17.25	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
17.20	17.10	17.15	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
17.10	17.00	17.05	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
17.00	16.90	16.95	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
16.90	16.80	16.85	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
16.80	16.70	16.75	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
16.70	16.60	16.65	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
16.60	16.50	16.55	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
16.50	16.40	16.45	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
16.40	16.30	16.35	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
16.30	16.20	16.25	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
16.20	16.10	16.15	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
16.10	16.00	16.05	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
16.00	15.90	15.95	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
15.90	15.80	15.85	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0

26.60	26.50	26.55	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
26.50	26.40	26.45	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
26.40	26.30	26.35	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
26.30	26.20	26.25	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
26.20	26.10	26.15	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
26.10	26.00	26.05	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
25.90	25.80	25.85	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
25.80	25.70	25.75	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
25.70	25.60	25.65	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
25.60	25.50	25.55	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
25.50	25.40	25.45	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
25.40	25.30	25.35	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
25.30	25.20	25.25	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
25.20	25.10	25.15	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
25.10	25.00	25.05	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
25.00	24.90	24.95	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
24.90	24.80	24.85	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
24.80	24.70	24.75	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
24.70	24.60	24.65	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
24.60	24.50	24.55	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
24.50	24.40	24.45	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
24.40	24.30	24.35	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
24.30	24.20	24.25	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
24.20	24.10	24.15	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
24.10	24.00	24.05	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
24.00	23.90	23.95	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
23.90	23.80	23.85	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
23.80	23.70	23.75	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
23.70	23.60	23.65	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
23.60	23.50	23.55	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
23.50	23.40	23.45	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
23.40	23.30	23.35	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
23.30	23.20	23.25	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
23.20	23.10	23.15	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
23.10	23.00	23.05	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
23.00	22.90	22.95	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
22.90	22.80	22.85	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
22.80	22.70	22.75	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
22.70	22.60	22.65	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
22.60	22.50	22.55	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
22.50	22.40	22.45	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
22.40	22.30	22.35	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
22.30	22.20	22.25	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
22.20	22.10	22.15	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
22.10	22.00	22.05	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
22.00	21.90	21.95	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
21.90	21.80	21.85	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
21.80	21.70	21.75	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
21.70	21.60	21.65	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
21.60	21.50	21.55	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
21.50	21.40	21.45	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
21.40	21.30	21.35	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
21.30	21.20	21.25	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
21.20	21.10	21.15	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
21.10	21.00	21.05	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
21.00	20.90	20.95	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
20.90	20.80	20.85	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
20.80	20.70	20.75	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
20.70	20.60	20.65	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
20.60	20.50	20.55	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
20.50	20.40	20.45	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
20.40	20.30	20.35	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
20.30	20.20	20.25	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
20.20	20.10	20.15	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
20.10	20.00	20.05	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
20.00	19.90	19.95	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
19.90	19.80	19.85	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
19.80	19.70	19.75	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
19.70	19.60	19.65	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
19.60	19.50	19.55	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
19.50	19.40	19.45	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
19.40	19.30	19.35	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
19.30	19.20	19.25	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
19.20	19.10	19.15	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
19.10	19.00	19.05	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
19.00	18.90	18.95	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
18.90	18.80	18.85	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
18.80	18.70	18.75	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
18.70	18.60	18.65	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
18.60	18.50	18.55	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
18.50	18.40	18.45	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
18.40	18.30	18.35	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
18.30	18.20	18.25	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
18.20	18.10	18.15	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
18.10	18.00	18.05	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
18.00	17.90	17.95	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
17.90	17.80	17.85	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
17.80	17.70	17.75	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
17.70	17.60	17.65	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
17.60	17.50	17.55	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
17.50	17.40	17.45	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
17.40	17.30	17.35	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
17.30	17.20	17.25	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
17.20	17.10	17.15	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
17.10	17.00	17.05	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
17.00	16.90	16.95	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
16.90	16.80	16.85	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
16.80	16.70	16.75	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
16.70	16.60	16.65	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
16.60	16.50	16.55	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
16.50	16.40	16.45	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
16.40	16.30	16.35	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
16.30	16.20	16.25	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
16.20	16.10	16.15	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
16.10	16.00	16.05	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
16.00	15.90	15.95	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
15.90	15.80	15.85	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
15.80	15.70	15.75	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
15.70	15.60	15.65	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
15.60	15.50	15.55	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
15.50	15.40	15.45	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
15.40	15.30	15.35	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
15.30	15.20	15.25	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
15.20	15.10	15.15	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
15.10	15.00	15.05	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
15.00	14.90	14.95	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
14.90	14.80	14.85	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
14.80	14.70	14.75	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0

17 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	High	Low	Close	Chg.
25.60	25.50	25.55	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10	
25.50	25.40	25.45	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10	
25.40	25.30	25.35	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10	
25.30	25.20	25.25	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10	
25.20	25.10	25.15	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10	
25.10	25.00	25.05	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10	
25.00	24.90	24.95	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10	
24.90	24.80	24.85	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10	
24.80	24.70	24.75	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10	
24.70	24.60	24.65	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10	
24.60	24.50	24.55	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10	
24.50	24.40	24.45	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10	
24.40	24.30	24.35	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10	
24.30	24.20	24.25	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10	
24.20	24.10	24.15	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10	
24.10	24.00	24.05	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10	
24.00	23.90	23.95	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10	
23.90	23.80	23.85	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10	
23.80	23.70	23.75	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10	
23.70	23.60	23.65	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10	
23.60	23.50	23.55	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10	
23.50	23.40	23.45	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10	
23.40	23.30	23.35	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10	
23.30	23.20	23.25	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10	
23.20	23.10	23.15	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10	
23.10	23.00	23.05	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10	
23.00	22.90	22.95	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10	
22.90	22.80	22.85	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10	
22.80	22.70	22.75	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10	
22.70	22.60	22.65	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10	
22.60	22.50	22.55	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10	
22.50	22.40	22.45	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10	
22.40	22.30	22.35	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10	
22.30	22.20	22.25	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10	
22.20	22.10	22.15	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10	
22.10	22.00	22.05	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10	
22.00	21.90	21.95	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10	
21.90	21.80	21.85	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10	
21.80	21.70	21.75	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10	
21.70	21.60	21.65	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10	
21.60	21.50	21.55	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10	
21.50	21.40	21.45	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10	
21.40	21.30	21.35	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10	
21.30	21.20	21.25	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10	
21.20	21.10	21.15	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10	
21.10	21.00	21.05	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10	
21.00	20.90	20.95	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10	
20.90	20.80	20.85	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10	
20.80	20.70	20.75	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10	
20.70	20.60	20.65	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10	
20.60	20.50	20.55	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10	
20.50	20.40	20.45	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10	
20.40	20.30	20.35	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10	
20.30	20.20	20.25	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10	
20.20	20.10	20.15	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10	
20.10	20.00	20.05	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10	
20.00	19.90	19.95	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10	
19.90	19.80	19.85	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10	
19.80	19.70	19.75	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10	
19.70	19.60	19.65	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10	
19.60	19.50	19.55	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10	
19.50	19.40	19.45	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10	
19.40	19.30	19.35	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10	
19.30	19.20	19.25	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10	
19.20	19.10	19.15	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10	
19.10	19.00	19.05	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10	
19.00	18.90	18.95	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10	
18.90	18.80	18.85	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10	
18.80	18.70	18.75	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10	
18.70	18.60	18.65	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10	
18.60	18.50	18.55	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10	
18.50	18.40	18.45	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10	
18.40	18.30	18.35	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10	
18.30	18.20	18.25	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10	
18.20	18.10	18.15	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10	
18.10	18.00	18.05	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10	
18.00	17.90	17.95	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10	
17.90	17.80	17.85	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10	
17.80	17.70	17.75	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10	
17.70	17.60	17.65	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10	
17.60	17.50	17.55	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10	
17.50	17.40	17.45	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10	
17.40	17.30	17.35	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10	
17.30	17.20	17.25	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10	
17.20	17.10	17.15	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10	
17.10	17.00	17.05	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10	
17.00	16.90	16.95	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10	
16.90	16.80	16.85	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10	
16.80	16.70	16.75	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10	
16.70	16.60	16.65	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10	
16.60	16.50	16.55	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10	
16.50	16.40	16.45	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10	
16.40	16.30	16.35	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10	
16.30	16.20	16.25	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10	
16.20	16.10	16.15	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10	
16.10	16.00	16.05	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10	
16.00	15.90	15.95	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10	
15.90	15.80	15.85	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10	
15.80	15.70	15.75	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10	
15.70	15.60	15.65	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10	
15.60	15.50	15.55	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10	
15.50	15.40	15.45	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10	
15.40	15.30	15.35	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10	
15.30	15.20	15.25	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10	
15.20	15.10	15.15	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10	
15.10	15.00	15.05	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10	
15.00	14.90	14.95	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10	
14.90	14.80	14.85	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10	
14.80	14.70	14.75	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10	
14.70	14.60	14.65	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10	
14.60	14.50	14.55	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10	
14.50	14.40	14.45	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10	
14.40	14.30	14.35	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00		

17	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	37
G																											
194	12%	GAF	1.30	1.20	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22
194	12%	GAF	1.30	1.20	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22
194	12%	GAF	1.30	1.20	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22
194	12%	GAF	1.30	1.20	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22
194	12%	GAF	1.30	1.20	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22
194	12%	GAF	1.30	1.20	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22
194	12%	GAF	1.30	1.20	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22
194	12%	GAF	1.30	1.20	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22
194	12%	GAF	1.30	1.20	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22
194	12%	GAF	1.30	1.20	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22
194	12%	GAF	1.30	1.20	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22
194	12%	GAF	1.30	1.20	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22
194	12%	GAF	1.30	1.20	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22
194	12%	GAF	1.30	1.20	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22
194	12%	GAF	1.30	1.20	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22
194	12%	GAF	1.30	1.20	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22
194	12%	GAF	1.30	1.20	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22
194	12%	GAF	1.30	1.20	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22
194	12%	GAF	1.30	1.20	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22
194	12%	GAF	1.30	1.20	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22
194	12%	GAF	1.30	1.20	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22
194	12%	GAF	1.30	1.20	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22
194	12%	GAF	1.30	1.20	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22
194	12%	GAF	1.30	1.20	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22
194	12%	GAF	1.30	1.20	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22
194	12%	GAF	1.30	1.20	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22
194	12%	GAF	1.30	1.20	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22
194	12%	GAF	1.30	1.20	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22
194	12%	GAF	1.30	1.20	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22
194	12%	GAF	1.30	1.20	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22
194	12%	GAF	1.30	1.20	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22
194	12%	GAF	1.30	1.20	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22
194	12%	GAF	1.30	1.20	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22
194	12%	GAF	1.30	1.20	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22
194	12%	GAF	1.30	1.20	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22
194	12%	GAF	1.30	1.20	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22
194	12%	GAF	1.30	1.20	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22
194	12%	GAF	1.30	1.20	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22
194	12%	GAF	1.30	1.20	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22
194	12%	GAF	1.30	1.20	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22
194	12%	GAF	1.30	1.20	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22
194	12%	GAF	1.30	1.20	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22
194	12%	GAF	1.30	1.20	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22
194	12%	GAF	1.30	1.20	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22
194	12%	GAF	1.30	1.20	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22
194	12%	GAF	1.30	1.20	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22
194	12%	GAF	1.30	1.20	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22
194	12%	GAF	1.30	1.20	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22
194	12%	GAF	1.30	1.20	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22								

23.60	23.50	23.55	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.10
23.50	23.40	23.45	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0
23.40	23.30	23.35	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0
23.30	23.20	23.25	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0
23.20	23.10	23.15	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0
23.10	23.00	23.05	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0
23.00	22.90	22.95	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0
22.90	22.80	22.85	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0
22.80	22.70	22.75	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0
22.70	22.60	22.65	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0
22.60	22.50	22.55	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0
22.50	22.40	22.45	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0
22.40	22.30	22.35	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0
22.30	22.20	22.25	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0
22.20	22.10	22.15	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0
22.10	22.00	22.05	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0
22.00	21.90	21.95	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0
21.90	21.80	21.85	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0
21.80	21.70	21.75	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0
21.70	21.60	21.65	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0
21.60	21.50	21.55	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0
21.50	21.40	21.45	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0
21.40	21.30	21.35	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0
21.30	21.20	21.25	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0
21.20	21.10	21.15	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0
21.10	21.00	21.05	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0
21.00	20.90	20.95	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0
20.90	20.80	20.85	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0
20.80	20.70	20.75	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0
20.70	20.60	20.65	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0
20.60	20.50	20.55	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0
20.50	20.40	20.45	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0
20.40	20.30	20.35	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0
20.30	20.20	20.25	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0
20.20	20.10	20.15	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0
20.10	20.00	20.05	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0
20.00	19.90	19.95	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0
19.90	19.80	19.85	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0
19.80	19.70	19.75	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0
19.70	19.60	19.65	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0
19.60	19.50	19.55	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0
19.50	19.40	19.45	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0
19.40	19.30	19.35	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0
19.30	19.20	19.25	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0
19.20	19.10	19.15	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0
19.10	19.00	19.05	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0
19.00	18.90	18.95	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0
18.90	18.80	18.85	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0
18.80	18.70	18.75	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0
18.70	18.60	18.65	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0
18.60	18.50	18.55	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0
18.50	18.40	18.45	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0
18.40	18.30	18.35	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0
18.30	18.20	18.25	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0
18.20	18.10	18.15	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0
18.10	18.00	18.05	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0
18.00	17.90	17.95	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0
17.90	17.80	17.85	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0
17.80	17.70	17.75	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0
17.70	17.60	17.65	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0
17.60	17.50	17.55	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0
17.50	17.40	17.45	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0
17.40	17.30	17.35	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0
17.30	17.20	17.25	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0
17.20	17.10	17.15	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0
17.10	17.00	17.05	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0
17.00	16.90	16.95	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0
16.90	16.80	16.85	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0
16.80	16.70	16.75	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0
16.70	16.60	16.65	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0
16.60	16.50	16.55	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0
16.50	16.40	16.45	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0
16.40	16.30	16.35	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0
16.30	16.20	16.25	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0
16.20	16.10	16.15	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0
16.10	16.00	16.05	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0
16.00	15.90	15.95	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0
15.90	15.80	15.85	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0
15.80	15.70	15.75	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0
15.70	15.60	15.65	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0
15.60	15.50	15.55	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0
15.50	15.40	15.45	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0
15.40	15.30	15.35	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0
15.30	15.20	15.25	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0
15.20	15.10	15.15	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0
15.10	15.00	15.05	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0
15.00	14.90	14.95	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0
14.90	14.80	14.85	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0
14.80	14.70	14.75	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0
14.70	14.60	14.65	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0
14.60	14.50	14.55	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0
14.50	14.40	14.45	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0
14.40	14.30	14.35	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0
14.30	14.20	14.25	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0
14.20	14.10	14.15	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0
14.10	14.00	14.05	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0
14.00	13.90	13.95	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0
13.90	13.80	13.85	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0
13.80	13.70	13.75	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0
13.70	13.60	13.65	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0
13.60	13.50	13.55	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0
13.50	13.40	13.45	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0
13.40	13.30	13.35	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0
13.30	13.20	13.25	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0
13.20	13.10	13.15	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0
13.10	13.00	13.05	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0
13.00	12.90	12.95	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0
12.90	12.80	12.85	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0
12.80	12.70	12.75	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0
12.70	12.60	12.65	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0
12.60	12.50	12.55	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0
12.50	12.40	12.45	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0
12.40	12.30	12.35	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0
12.30	12.20	12.25	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0
12.20	12.10	12.15	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0
12.10	12.00	12.05	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0
12.00	11.90	11.95	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0
11.90	11.80	11.85	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0
11.80	11.70	11.75	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0
11.70	11.60	11.65	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0
11.60	11.50	11.55	Amgen	0.00	4.50	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0
11.50	11.40	11.45	Amgen</							

